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ABSTRACT

This test item bank on graphic arts contains test questions based upon competencies found in the Missouri Offset Lithography Competency Profile. Some test items are keyed for multiple competencies. These criterion-referenced test items are designed to work with the Vocational Instructional Management System. The tests cover the following 15 competency areas in graphic arts: processing job orders; preparing customer layouts; typesetting; producing camera-ready copy and mechanicals; exposing with a camera; processing film and printed material; contacting; performing image assembly operation; proofing; making plates; press operation; finishing operations; paper handling; packaging and preparing for mailing; and performing specialty operations. A list of the 20 references used to create the test items is included. (KC)

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Criterion-Referenced Test Items
for
GRAPHIC ARTS

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS LABORATORY
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA • COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

Criterion-Referenced Test (CRT) Items for
GRAPHIC ARTS

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FOREWORD

Rapid advances in technology are placing heavy demands on both teachers and students in vocational education. These Criterion-Referenced Test Items for Graphic Arts are designed to help meet those demands.

All test writers face one basic challenge: to produce test items that accurately measure what they are intended to measure. This challenge was kept firmly in mind by all those who participated in the development of the bank. The items in the bank are based upon competencies found on the Missouri Offset Lithography Competency Profile. Much care was taken to ensure that the test items will accurately measure a student's knowledge in regard to these competencies. Every effort was made to ensure the items are presented in a fair and unbiased matter.

The items in this book are designed to work with both the Vocational Instructional Management System (VIMS) and VAMS. The test item bank will allow instructors and administrators to manage testing and evaluation activities in the most efficient way possible. Instructors pulling items from this bank for individual tests should still evaluate the new test to see that one question does not give away the answer to another question. For word processing and test-item generation purposes, an ASCII disk of the item bank has been included with this printed copy.

This test bank should be viewed as a beginning. It is hoped that future revisions and additions will build the bank into an even more powerful and reliable evaluation and management tool.

Judith Moore, supervisor
Industrial Education
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Charles "Chuck" Waibel, director
Industrial Education
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

These Criterion-Referenced Test (CRT) Items for Graphic Arts represent a continuing commitment to Missouri's Vocational Instructional Management System (VIMS). The bank is keyed to the Offset Lithography Competency Profile developed by industry and education professionals in the state. The cycle of curriculum development includes the following steps:

1. Development of the competency profile
2. Instructional analysis
3. Search for existing materials and/or a crosswalk of existing curriculum materials to the competency profile
4. Development of the curriculum guide
5. Field-test of the curriculum guide
6. Development of mediated curriculum (videos)
7. Development of the test-item bank

To ensure that test items are firmly based on information available to students, development of the test-item bank is the final component in the development cycle.

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MAVCC III	Farajollahi, Karim, et. al. Graphic Arts Book Three: The Press and Related Processes. Stillwater, OK: Mid-America Vocational Curriculum Consortium Inc., 1981.
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Field	Contents	Field	Contents
1	Unique item number	5	Date (MMYY)
2	Duty area and task number (Mo. competency profile)	6	Learning domain (Cognitive, Affective, Psychomotor)
3	Letter of correct answer	7	Writer(s)/reviewer(s)
4	Source (author, year of publication)	8	Accompanying artwork (ART)

....

1. | A1 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

How do printers verify details when processing jobs?

a. Perform specialty operations.

b. Consult job order specifications.

c. Use general, supervisor-supplied specifications.

d. Check with the maintenance department.

....

2. | A1 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

When planning a printing order, what does NOT need to be considered?

a. Unique experiences

b. Press to be used

c. Binding operation instructions

d. Cost and time factors

....

3. | A1 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

One costly factor often forgotten by printers is careful checking of specifications for printed orders.

a. True

b. False

....

4. | A1 | d | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

How is paper priced by the supplier?

a. Per carton

b. Per 100 sheets

c. Per ream

d. Per 1,000 sheets

Field	Contents	Field	Contents
1	**Unique item number**	5	**Date (MMYY)**
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3	**Letter of correct answer**	7	**Writer(s)/reviewer(s)**
4	**Source (author, year of publication)**	8	**Accompanying artwork (ART)**

....

5. | A2 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Most small print shops have specialists who estimate job costs.

a. True

b. False

....

6. | A2 | c | IML | 1289 | C | SG |

Which item is NOT included when estimating job costs?

a. Labor

b. Material

c. Perseverance

d. Deadline

....

7. | A2 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG |

A good knowledge of all areas of printing is important when estimating job costs.

a. True

b. False

....

8. | A2 | b | experience | 1289 | C | SG |

When estimating job costs for specialty jobs, material costs are usually higher than labor costs.

a. True

b. False

....
9. | A3 | b | experience | 1289 | C | SG |

When computing the customer's cost, spoilage should NOT be considered.

a. True

b. False

....
10. | A3 | a | experience | 1289 | C | SG |

A discount can be given for repeat jobs when computing the customer's cost.

a. True

b. False

....
11. | A3 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG |

The time element is an unimportant factor when computing customer costs.

a. True

b. False

Field	Contents	Field	Contents
1	**Unique item number**	5	**Date (MMYY)**
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....
1. | B1 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The thumbnail sketch is drawn after preparing the rough layout.

a. True

b. False

....
2. | B1 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The first major step in layout is preparing the rough layout.

a. True

b. False

....
3. | B1 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

A rough layout can be changed at the customer's request.

a. True

b. False

....
4. | B1 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

A rough layout allows the designer to refine ideas from the thumbnail sketch.

a. True

b. False

....

5. | B2 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

How is the location of photographs on a paste-up indicated?

a. Crop marks

b. Holding lines

c. Layout lines

d. Folding lines

....

6. | B2 | d | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

What specifications are needed for headlines?

a. Size

b. Type style

c. Location

d. All of the above

....

7. | B2 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

What is the size of headline type?

a. 14 pt. and larger

b. 18 pt. and larger

c. 24 pt. and larger

d. 30 pt. and larger

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....

8. | B2 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Headlines should be hand-lettered on the rough layout and the comprehensive layout.

a. True

b. False

....
9. | B3 | c | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

What is used to calculate reduction or enlargement of photographs?

a. Sensitivity guide

b. Gray scale

c. Proportion wheel

d. Line gauge

....
10. | B3 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

When cropping is indicated, the camera operator should reproduce the entire photograph.

a. True

b. False

....
11. | B3 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

It is permissible to mark on the image area of a photograph.

a. True

b. False

....
12. | B3 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

How many industry-accepted methods are used for scaling copy?

a. 1

b. [illegible]

c. 5

d. 7

....

13. | B4 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Type is measured from the top of the ascender to the bottom of the descender.

a. True

b. False

....

14. | B4 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Type is measured in picas.

a. True

b. False

....

15. | B4 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Set measure is the length of the typeset line in picas.

a. True

b. False

....

16. | B4 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Script or text type should NOT be set in all caps.

a. True

b. False

....
17. | B4 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

A type family consists of several sizes of one kind and style of type.

a. True

b. False

....
18. | B4 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Which describes several different styles of type under the same basic name?

a. Font

b. Family

c. Series

d. None of the above

....
19. | B4 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Which term describes an assortment of type kind, style and size?

a. Font

b. Family

c. Series

d. None of the above

....
20. | B5 | c | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Which term describes a dummy layout on a folded sheet of paper?

a. Layout

b. Keyline

c. Signature

d. Proof sheet

....
21. | B5 | d | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

How many pages do NOT make up a signature?

a. Four

b. Eight

c. Sixteen

d. Twenty-three

....
22. | B5 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Dummy layouts should have page numbers, key pages, headings, and illustrations marked.

a. True

b. False

....
23. | B5 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

When adding the page numbers on any two facing pages of an unassembled dummy, the sum will be one more than the signature's total number of pages.

a. True

b. False

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....
24. | B6 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Crop marks should be placed outside the image area on photos.

a. True

b. False

....
25. | B6 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Crop marks on photos should be made with a non-reproducing blue pencil or pen.

a. True

b. False

....
26. | B6 | d | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

What do crop marks indicate about a photo?

a. Creased

b. Scored

c. Folding line

d. Deleted portion

....
27. | B6 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Crop marks should be placed on only two edges of a photograph.

a. True

b. False

....
28. | B7 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

In some cases, the comprehensive layout can be used as camera copy.

a. True

b. False

....
29. | B7 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The overlay sheet should contain full production information.

a. True

b. False

....
30. | B7 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

It is usually unnecessary to make more than one thumbnail sketch.

a. True

b. False

....
31. | B7 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The comprehensive layout is used by the specialists who will produce the finished product.

a. True

b. False

....

32. | B8 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Comprehensive layouts can be changed to meet customer's requirements.

a. True

b. False

....

33. | B8 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

A comprehensive layout is a finished product and NOT subject to change by the customer.

a. True

b. False

....

34. | B9 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Which is NOT a commonly used paste-up adhesive?

a. Hot wax

b. Padding compound

c. Rubber cement

d. Tape

....

35. | B9 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Paste-up elements on a comprehensive layout cannot easily be relocated when using hot wax.

a. True

b. False

....

36. | B9 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Elements of a layout should be burnished down securely after they are properly positioned.

a. True

b. False

....

37. | B9 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Galley proofs should be trimmed as close to the image as possible.

a. True

b. False

....

38. | B10 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The thumbnail sketch is based on one or more rough layouts.

a. True

b. False

....

39. | B10 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The rough layout represents the final idea.

a. True

b. False

....

40. | B10 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The rough layout should be drawn full size.

a. True

b. False

....

41. | B10 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

When type 14 pt. and smaller is used on a rough layout, the type should be represented by straight, hand-drawn lines.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | C1 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Impact typesetters are slow because copy must be typed twice.

a. True

b. False

....

2. | C1 | b | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Most impact typesetters use a carbon ribbon to improve speed.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | C1 | b | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Impact typesetters are used in the relief printing process.

a. True

b. False

....

4. | C1 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Justification is much faster on the phototypesetter than on impact machines.

a. True

b. False

....
5. | C2 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Press type is available in a wide variety of sizes and styles.

a. True

b. False

....
6. | C2 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Press type is primarily used for body text.

a. True

b. False

....
7. | C2 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

A drafting (or stripping) knife should be used to transfer press type to the base sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
8. | C2 | a | experience | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Press type is slower to use than phototype composition.

a. True

b. False

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....

9. | C3 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Display typesetters are used to set large amounts of body type.

a. True

b. False

....

10. | C3 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Display typesetters are used to set 14 pt. and larger type.

a. True

b. False

....

11. | C3 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Display typesetters are basically impact machines.

a. True

b. False

....

12. | C3 | a | Manufacturer | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Most display typesetters produce type on 35 mm photographic paper.

a. True

b. False

....
13. | C4 | d | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Which is NOT a typesetting parameter?

a. Point size

b. Line length

c. Leading

d. Auto tab

....
14. | C4 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Most phototypesetters provide for automatic hyphenation.

a. True

b. False

....
15. | C4 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The video screen of a phototypesetter allows the operator to make changes in the copy before it is typeset.

a. True

b. False

....
16. | C4 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Most phototypesetters do NOT allow operators to do tabular work.

a. True

b. False

Field	Contents	Field	Contents
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....
17. | C5 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Stabilization paper is more permanent than resin-coated paper.

a. True

b. False

....
18. | C5 | a | Manufacturer | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Regular processor maintenance is essential for producing high-contrast copy.

a. True

b. False

....
19. | C5 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Humidity and sunlight can reactivate remains of emulsion on resin-coated paper.

a. True

b. False

....
20. | C5 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Stabilization and resin-coated papers are NOT sensitive to outside light.

a. True

b. False

....
21. | C6 | b | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Galleys should NOT be photocopied.

a. True

b. False

....
22. | C6 | a | Compugraphic recommendations | 1289 | C |
DW and CR |

Photocopies of galleys are used for dummies and proofreading.

a. True

b. False

....
23. | C6 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Galleys should be photocopied only on a process camera.

a. True

b. False

....
24. | C6 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Galley proofs aid the proofreader in comparing the keyboarded copy to the original.

a. True

b. False

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....
25. | C7 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

How many people should proofread galleys?

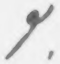
a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

....
26. | C7 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | DW and CR | ART

What does the proofreader's mark, , mean?

a. Capitalize

b. Delete

c. Lower case

d. Italicize

....
27. | C7 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Which term describes the process used on all galley copy?

a. Proofreading

b. Binding

c. Perforating

d. Laminating

....
28. | C7 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Errors found by proofreaders are often called typos.

a. True

b. False

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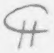
[illegible]	**Source** (author, year of publication)	8	**Accompanying artwork** (ART)

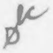
....
29. | C8 | 1-b,2-ab,3-e,4-a,5-ac | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR | ART

Match the following common proofreaders' marks with the correct meaning.

____ 1. 

____ 2.

____ 3.

____ 4. 

____ 5.

a. Lower case

b. New paragraph

c. Let stand--ignore

d. Transpose

e. Insert space

ab. Close up--no space

ac. Insert comma

....
30. | C8 | d | Cogoli | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

In proofreading, what do three underlines mean?

a. Italicize

b. Flush left

c. Set in bold face

d. Capitalize

....
31. | C9 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Corrected proofs should be submitted to the customer for approval.

a. True

b. False

....
32. | C9 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Corrected proofs should be sent to the camera department, typesetting department and bindery.

a. True

b. False

....
33. | C9 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

The customer's signature on a corrected proof relieves the printer of obligation in the event that an obvious error appears.

a. True

b. False

....
34. | C9 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Revised proofs should be proofread until no further corrections are necessary.

a. True

b. False

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[illegible]	Source (author, year of publication)	8	Accompanying artwork (ART)

....
35. | C11 | b | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

How is line length measured?

a. Inches

b. Picas

c. Agates

d. Points

....
36. | C11 | c | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

How is type size indicated?

a. Picas

b. Agates

c. Points

d. Inches

....
37. ¡ C11 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Leading is the space between the descenders of one line of type to the ascenders of the following line.

a. True

b. False

....

38. | C11 | b | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Typestyle is a parameter needed by the typesetter.

a. True

b. False

....

39. | C12 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Every aspect of the final layout should be compared to the customer-approved comprehensive layout.

a. True

b. False

....

40. | C12 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Accuracy in proofing layouts is a relatively unimportant factor.

a. True

b. False

....

41. | C12 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Uncorrected proofing errors are very costly when discovered after the layout stage.

a. True

b. False

....

42. | C12 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Final layouts should be compared against customer-approved comprehensive layouts.

a. True

b. False

....
43. | C13 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Right-handed people hold a composing stick in the right hand.

a. True

b. False

....
44. | C13 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Spilled hot-metal type is called pied type.

a. True

b. False

....
45. | C13 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

How are groups of hot-metal slugs held together for transfer to a galley?

a. Tied with string

b. Rubber banded

c. Taped

d. Left loose

....
46. | C13 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Handset type is composed from right to left.

a. True

b. False

....
47. | C14 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

When making up a job with machine-set type, the type is inverted.

a. True

b. False

....
48. | C14 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

The ribs on a line slug of type from a Linotype machine are on the top of the type.

a. True

b. False

....
49. | C14 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

Two kinds of line-casting machines are Linotype and Intertype.

a. True

b. False

....
50. | C14 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | DW and CR |

Linotype and Intertype hot-metal composition machines are no longer manufactured in the United States and are NOT used in industry today.

a. True

b. False

....

1. | D1 | a | IML pg. 452 | 1289 | C | Chris Tadrick |

The base sheet should be squared and secured to the table before blue lines are drawn.

a. True

b. False

....

2. | D1 | b | IML pg. 479 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Why is blue pencil used for reference lines on a paste-up?

a. Blue lines show up best under darkroom light.

b. Blue lines do NOT reproduce on line film.

c. Blue lines DO reproduce on line film.

d. Blue lines look best to the instructor.

....

3. | D1 | c | MAVCC I | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What should be used to draw trim marks on the base sheet?

a. Blue pencil

b. Lead pencil

c. Black ink

d. Charcoal pencil

. . . .
4. | D1 | a | Experience | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

The paste-up must be kept clean and free from dirt and debris.

a. True

b. False

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....

5. | D2 | b | Experience | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

For neatness, typed galleys should be trimmed before waxing.

a. True

b. False

....

6. | D2 | a | IML pg. 483 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What margin should be left between the type image and the edge of the galley sheet?

a. 1/32 inch

b. 1/8 inch

c. 1/4 inch

d. 1/2 inch

....

7. | D2 | a | Prust pg. 160 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Table-top cutters can be used for trimming excess material from a galley sheet.

a. True

b. False

....

8. | D2 | a | MAVCC I | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Galley sheets can be trimmed with scissors or a knife.

a. True

b. False

....

9. | D3 | c | Prust pg. 160 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which method is most commonly used for bonding elements of copy to the paste-up base sheet in a comprehensive layout?

a. Rubber cement

b. Clear tape

c. Hot wax

d. Glue stick

....

10. | D3 | b | Prust pg. 160 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

It is NOT possible to reposition an element of copy on a comprehensive layout that has been waxed.

a. True

b. False

....

11. | D3 | a | Cogoli pg. 118 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

When using rubber cement, each element must be coated just prior to placement and positioning.

a. True

b. False

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....

12. | D3 | d | Prust pg. 161 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is the result of using excess adhesive (wax or rubber cement) on paste-ups?

a. Good, clean edges of the elements of copy

b. Permanent bonding of elements to base sheet

c. Poor adhesion of elements to the base sheet

d. Accumulation of dirt that causes negative pinholes

....
13. | D4 | c | Cogoli pg. 37 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Where are job requirements (size and position of elements) stated?

a. Thumbnail sketch

b. Rough layout

c. Comprehensive layout

d. Final paste-up

....
14. | D4 | c | Cogoli pg. 29 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which device is used for measuring type size?

a. Proportion wheel

b. Micrometer

c. Plastic type gauge

d. Linen tester

....
15. | D4 | a | MAVCC I | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

U.S. Postal Service regulations are important to consider when dealing with a customer's layout.

a. True

b. False

....

16. | D5 | a | Prust pg. 145 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Cropping a photograph removes unwanted areas.

a. True

b. False

....

17. | D5 | a | Prust pg. 145 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Crop marks determine the amount of the photograph that is included in the final printed product.

a. True

b. False

....

18. | D5 | a | Prust pg. 146 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Crop marks are usually placed in the margins of the original photograph.

a. True

b. False

....

19. | D5 | a | Cogoli pg. 113 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Crop marks can be placed on a tissue overlay covering the photograph.

a. True

b. False

....
20. | D6 | b | Kodak recommendations | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which is a result of overexposure of diffusion transfer material?

a. Paste-up shadows and dirty background

b. Broken and thin lines and type

c. Thick lines and type that is filled in

d. No noticeable difference in the image

....
21. | D6 | b | Prust pg. 205 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What piece of equipment is used for exposing diffusion transfer material?

a. Platemaker

b. Process camera

c. Phototypesetting unit

d. Contact frame

....
22. | D6 | b | Prust pg. 204 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

How long after processing diffusion transfer material must the negative and receiver be in contact?

a. 15 seconds

b. 30 seconds

c. 90 seconds

d. 120 seconds

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23. | D6 | b | Prust pg. 205 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Diffusion transfer material may be processed in a tray or in a special processor.

a. True

b. False

....

24. | D7 | c | Encycl. pg. 79 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which describes a "pre-screened photograph?"

a. Photo that has a screen tint attached to its surface

b. Photo positive that has gradation of tone

c. Photo positive that is a halftone

d. Photo positive that is black and white

....

25. | D7 | b | Cogoli 1973 pg. 148 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

A pre-screened photograph is stripped into a window in the film image assembly process.

a. True

b. False

....

26. | D7 | a | experience | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Pre-screened photographs are trimmed using a drafting knife and tools.

a. True

b. False

....

27. | D7 | a | Cogoli pg. 115 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

A pre-screened photograph is positioned directly on the paste-up and shot as line copy.

a. True

b. False

....

28. | D8 | d | Cogoli pg. 191 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

"Keyline art" refers to which of the following?

a. Ruled lines on a form

b. Art which is stripped into the flat

c. Art which is keyed by size for film image assembly

d. Copy in which adjacent colors appear to meet

....

29. | D8 | c | Encycl. pg. 196 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which process involves outlines indicating exact position and size for halftones and line drawings?

a. Keystoning

b. Keydrawing

c. Keylining

d. Thumbnail

....

30. | D8 | b | IML pg. 519 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

In preparing camera-ready copy for keyline art, the overlays for separate colors should NOT overlap to eliminate gaps between colors.

a. True

b. False

....

31. | D8 | d | Cogoli pg. 42 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which term applies to marking each space reserved for a halftone or illustration with a letter, number, or title?

a. Keystoning

b. Keydrawing

c. Keylining

d. Keying

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....

32. | D9 | a | IML pg. 477 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

The paste-up stage of production occurs when the elements are placed into position on the base sheet.

a. True

b. False

....

33. | D9 | b | IML pg. 477 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

It is acceptable for paste-up elements (type and illustrations) to be cracked or improperly positioned because corrections will be made in the film image assembly process.

a. True

b. False

....

34. | D9 | b | IML pg. 449 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is the name of the process of assembling all image elements on a base sheet?

a. Stripping

b. Paste-up

c. Dummy

d. Proofing

....
35. | D9 | b | Glencoe 1978 pg. 130 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Copy for a paste-up is usually prepared smaller than the final reproduction size.

a. True

b. False

Field	Contents	Field	Contents
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....

36. | D10 | a | MAVCC G11-121-a | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What process involves compressing the full range of tonal values in a photo into a few flat tones?

a. Posterizing

b. Halftoning

c. Diffusion transfer

d. Duotoning

....

37. | D10 | c | Cogoli pg. 115 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is the name of a printed halftone picture on which lettering as well as linework appears?

a. Screen tint

b. Line rendering

c. Combination print

d. Panchromatic print

....

38. | D10 | a | Cogoli pg. 149 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Three primary contact screens for making halftones are round, square and elliptical dot patterns.

a. True

b. False

....
39. | D10 | c | Encycl. pg. 125 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

How does a silhouette dropout alter an existing photograph?

a. Certain areas of the original photograph are removed.

b. The lower background area is dropped.

c. The entire background is removed.

d. The entire background and the central image are removed.

....
40. | D11 | a | Cogoli pg. 56 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Clip art can be waxed and placed on the paste-up in the same way as any other copy element.

a. True

b. False

....
41. | D11 | a | "Macworld" magazine Jan 89 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Clip art is available on computer disks as well as in the printed format.

a. True

b. False

....
42. | D11 | a | Cogoli pg. 56 | 1289 | C | PL and AC

Conventional clip art can be used without paying royalties.

a. True

b. False

....

43. | D11 | a | IML pg. 450 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is commercially available art in collections or volumes called?

a. Clip art

b. Transfer screens

c. Pro art

d. Art designs

....
44. | D12 | a | Encycl. pg. 378 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Dry transfer type can be used when a specific typestyle is not otherwise available.

a. True

b. False

....
45. | D12 | b | Encycl. pg. 378 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Dry transfer sheets are clear acetate papers containing preprinted characters and symbols, used in preparing hot-composition, camera-ready copy.

a. True

b. False

....
46. | D12 | b | Glencoe pg. 81 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Dry transfer and hand mechanical composition methods are designed for a high production rate.

a. True

b. False

....
47. | D12 | b | Glencoe pg. 83 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

The area of a dry transfer sheet to be used should be carefully rubbed with a sharp, pointed instrument.

a. True

b. False

....
48. | D12 | a | Glencoe pg. 83 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Special effects can be created by using dry transfer or rub-down background patterns.

a. True

b. False

....
49. | D12 | b | Glencoe pg. 83 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

If dry transfer lettering is burnished incorrectly, the entire letter will adhere to the copy sheet.

a. True

b. False

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....

50. | D13 | d | Cogoli pg. 191 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

From which material can panels for halftones and reverses be cut for application on the paste-up?

a. Ruby cut-and-peel film

b. Black paper

c. Scrapped, exposed line film

d. All of the above

....

51. | D13 | d | Cogoli pg. 115 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is the name of the area on the paste-up for a halftone that will be clear on the film negative?

a. Acetate overlay

b. Mask

c. Shading sheet

d. Window

....

52. | D13 | d | Cogoli pg. 191 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Where are the final size panels for halftones and reverses located?

a. Thumbnail

b. Rough layout

c. Comprehensive

d. Mechanical

....

53. | D13 | c | Spence | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What results from using window material that is too thick?

a. Poor cutting accuracy

b. Misshapen and distorted window

c. Fuzzy-edged window

d. Window that will not be transparent

....

54. | D14 | b | Cogoli pg. 190 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Hand cutting of masking film is inaccurate when preparing additional color overlays for a mechanical layout.

a. True

b. False

....

55. | D14 | b | Cogoli pg. 190 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What do overlays on original artwork indicate?

a. Exposure

b. Color

c. Filters

d. Emulsion

....

56. | D14 | a | Cogoli pg. 190 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Masking film is a separable, two-ply acetate.

a. True

b. False

....
57. | D14 | b | Cogoli pg. 190 | 1289 | C | PL and **AC** |

When cutting the mask, the stripper should cut through the base **layer of the masking film.**

a. True

b. False

....
58. | D15 | b | State Fair script | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is used to secure overlays and tissues to the paste-up?

a. Wax

b. Tape

c. Non-yellowing glue

d. Rubber cement

....
59. | D15 | c | Cogoli pg. 191 | 128 | C | PL and AC |

Which characteristic is NOT required for paste-up overlay material?

a. Clear

b. Dimension stability

c. Inkable

d. Thin

....
60. | D15 | b | Cogoli pg. 191 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Dry transfer type cannot be used on a paste-up overlay.

a. True

b. False

....
61. | D15 | a | Glencoe 1978 pg. 135 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

All images on the overlay must be either black and white or red and white to reproduce properly on the film negative.

a. True

b. False

....

62. | D16 | b | Glencoe 1978 pg. 11 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

When copy is prepared, it is NOT important for the artist to consider the customer's suggestions or ideas.

a. True

b. False

....

63. | D16 | e | Glencoe 1978 pg. 41,42 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What occurs when artwork is compared to the customer-approved comprehensive layout for accuracy?

a. Quality finished product

b. Satisfied plant management

c. Skilled workers satisfied with end product

d. Accurate spelling, wording and placement of copy elements

e. All of the above

....

64. | D16 | a | Glencoe 1978 pg. 111 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

The artist must be knowledgeable about the desires of the customer.

a. True

b. False

....
65. | D16 | a | Glencoe 1978 pg. 61 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Customer conferences can result in many changes being made to meet customer needs.

a. True

b. False

71

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....
66. | D17 | b | Cogoli pg. 140 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Camera-ready copy must be black or red on a white background to produce a quality image on film.

a. True

b. False

....
67. | D17 | d | Cogoli pg. 140 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which color of copy produces the worst image on line film and is usually not recommended or correctable by using filters?

a. Magenta

b. Green

c. Black

d. Blue

....
68. | D17 | a | Manufacturer's data | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

To what can camera-ready copy be compared to see whether the image will hold or drop when exposing to line film?

a. Gray scale

b. Exposure guide

c. Wedge spectrogram

d. Screen angle

....
69. | D17 | d | experience | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which is a result of camera-ready copy that has a dirty or spotted background?

a. Negative with fuzzy images

b. Negative with insufficient background density

c. Negative smaller than actual size

d. Negative that requires excessive opaquing

....

70. | D18 | b | Cogoli pg. 105 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

Loss of the original copy is NOT of primary concern when photocopying for proofreading.

a. True

b. False

....

71. | D18 | d | Cogoli pg. 105 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

For proofreading purposes, what is most desirable?

a. Hard copy of original in pencil

b. Hard copy of original in ink

c. Proof camera copy (original)

d. Photocopy of original

....

72. | D18 | a | Cogoli pg. 101 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

Final proofs of positives and negatives are submitted to the proofing department as positives.

a. True

b. False

....
73. | D18 | b | Cogoli pg. 101 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Paper proofs are frequently used as camera copy.

a. True

b. False

....
74. | D19 | b | Prust pg. 169 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

To which department is the paste-up returned if corrections are required in the text elements?

a. Stripping

b. Composition

c. Darkroom

d. Paste-up

....
75. | D19 | b | Gibson Vo-Tech 1879-1989 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Corrections to a paste-up are very rare in a school shop situation.

a. True

b. False

....

76. | D19 | b | Glencoe 1978 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Where are corrections to a paste-up best marked?

a. Directly on the paste-up

b. On a photocopy of the paste-up

c. In the margins of the paste-up

d. On the paste-up with a pathline to the margin

....

77. | D19 | b | Prust pg. 169 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

The customer bears total responsibility for proofreading.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | E1 | a | MAVCC II pg. 43a | 1289 | C | GR |

Which does NOT need regular cleaning in the darkroom?

a. Film board

b. Copy board

c. Processor

d. Camera lens

....

2. | E1 | b | MAVCC II pg. 44 | 1289 | C | GR |

The problems caused by dust in the darkroom are eliminated by using today's newer films.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | E1 | c | MAVCC II pg. 44 | 1289 | C | GR |

Why are camera lights adjusted?

a. Avoid blockages in the darkroom work flow

b. Avoid reflections from the copy to the lens

c. Avoid reflections from the copyboard glass to the lens

d. Stay within 3 1/2 inches of the copy

....

4. | E1 | c | Spence pg. 235 | 1289 | C | GR |

What is the most consistent enemy of quality camera work in the graphic arts darkroom?

a. Chemical contamination

b. Exhausted developer and/or fixer

c. Dust on photographic film

d. Operator fatigue

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....

5. | E2 | a | MAVCC pg. 31a | 1289 | C | GR |

Line copy is an image with solid dark areas against a uniform light background.

a. True

b. False

....

6. | E2 | c | Spence pg. 206 | 1289 | C | GR |

Which is an example of continuous-tone copy?

a. Clip art

b. Phototype

c. Photographs

d. Border tape

....

7. | E2 | d | Spence | 1289 | C | GR |

Which is considered line copy?

a. Black and white photograph

b. Color photograph

c. Charcoal drawing

d. Type set on a phototypesetter

....

8. | E2 | a | Spence pg. 206 | 1289 | C | GR |

It is necessary to convert continuous-tone copy into halftones for use in offset lithography.

a. True

b. False

....

9. | E3 | b | Spence pg. 200 | 1289 | C | GR |

"Line exposure" refers to photographing paste-ups that are mostly made up of vertical and horizontal lines with very few words.

a. True

b. False

....

10. | E3 | b | Spence pg. 200 | 1289 | C | GR |

When making a test line exposure on the process camera, a series of exposures can be made on one sheet of film by covering different parts of the film with a sheet of light blue paper.

a. True

b. False

....

11. | E3 | a | Spence pg. 200 | 1289 | C | GR |

When making a test line exposure on the process camera, a series of exposures can be made on one sheet of film by covering different parts of the film with a sheet of black paper.

a. True

b. False

....

12. | E3 | b | Spence pg. 200 | 1289 | C | GR |

The best f-stop for making line test exposures is the largest on the camera.

a. True

b. False

....
13. | E4 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 142 | 1289 | C | GR |

Camera copy which is NOT printed on white paper can be photographed to appear as if it were black and white copy by using a color filter.

a. True

b. False

....
14. | E4 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 142 | 1289 | C | GR |

A yellow filter over the camera lens will lighten yellow copy when making a line photograph on orthochromatic film.

a. True

b. False

....
15. | E4 | b | Cogoli 1973 pg. 142 | 1289 | C | GR |

A yellow filter over the camera lens will lighten blue copy when making a line photograph on orthochromatic film.

a. True

b. False

....
16. | E4 | b | Cogoli 1973 pg. 141 | 1289 | C | GR |

When using a blue filter over the camera lens, there is no need to adjust exposure.

a. True

b. False

....
17. | E5 | b | Spence | 1289 | C | GR |

In work with photographic film, "expose" and "develop" mean the same thing.

a. True

b. False

....
18. | E5 | c | Spence pg. 193 | 1289 | C | GR |

Which two devices on a camera control exposure?

a. Aperture and lens

b. Lens and shutter

c. Iris diaphragm and shutter

d. Focal length and lens

....
19. | E5 | b | Spence pg. 223 | 1289 | C | GR |

As the distance from the lens to the film increases, the camera's aperture should be set on a larger number.

a. True

b. False

....

20. | E5 | a | Spence | 1289 | C | GR |

Each larger f-stop number allows half the amount of light to pass through the lens.

a. True

b. False

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....

21. | E6 | a | Spence pg. 211 | 1289 | C | GR |

The density range of a halftone screen indicates the range of dot sizes it can reproduce.

a. True

b. False

....

22. | E6 | a | Spence pg. 211 | 1289 | C | GR |

The density range of a halftone screen should normally permit reproduction of dots from a pinpoint size to almost solid black.

a. True

b. False

....

23. | E6 | b | Spence pg. 211 | 1289 | C | GR |

All halftone screens are manufactured to the same density range.

a. True

b. False

....

24. | E6 | b | Spence pg. 211 | 1289 | C | GR |

The speed of a halftone screen means the same thing as its density range.

a. True

b. False

....
25. | E7 | b | Spence pg. 214 | 1289 | C | GR |

Using a densitometer is NOT a very accurate method of determining copy density.

a. True

b. False

....
26. | E7 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 153 | 1289 | C | GR |

When using a densitometer, shadow areas on photographs register higher numbers than highlights.

a. True

b. False

....
27. | E7 | b | Spence pg. 205 | 1289 | C | GR |

Density and contrast mean the same thing.

a. True

b. False

....
28. | E7 | a | Experience | 1289 | C | GR |

What is adjusting a densitometer for accurate readings called?

a. Calibrating

b. Integrating

c. Toning

d. Metering

....

29. | E8 | b | Cogoli 1973 pg. 160 | 1289 | C | GR |

A Kodak halftone computer does NOT need to be calibrated for the halftone screen being used.

a. True

b. False

....

30. | E8 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 160 | 1289 | C | GR |

The density range of a photograph must be known when using a Kodak halftone computer.

a. True

b. False

....

31. | E8 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 160 | 1289 | C | GR |

On a Kodak halftone computer, the exposure time (in seconds) is read opposite the density scale.

a. True

b. False

....

32. | E8 | b | Cogoli 1973 pg. 160 | 1289 | C | GR |

A Kodak halftone computer can be used to determine accurate exposure for highlights but is inaccurate in obtaining proper flash exposures.

a. True

b. False

....

33. | E9 | e | Experience | 1289 | C | GR |

When setting up the camera to photograph a halftone, how should the flash exposure be set?

a. Longer than the main exposure

b. Half the main exposure

c. Same as the bump exposure

d. Same as the main exposure

e. None of the above

....

34. | E9 | a | Experience | 1289 | C | GR |

Computer-integrated halftone exposure systems are set according to copy density.

a. True

b. False

....

35. | E9 | b | Spence pg. 227 | 1289 | C | GR |

Contact halftone screens do NOT need to overlap the negative material.

a. True

b. False

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....

36. | E9 | a | Spence pg. 227 | 1289 | C | GR |

When shooting a halftone, a rubber roller should be used to smooth the contact screen over the film.

a. True

b. False

....
37. | E10 | c | Spence | 1289 | C | GR |

Which is NOT a halftone screen type used in graphic arts?

a. Gray

b. Glass

c. Cyan

d. Magenta

....
38. | E10 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 149 | 1289 | C | GR
|

The emulsion side of a gray halftone screen is placed against the emulsion of the film when making a negative halftone exposure.

a. True

b. False

....
39. | E10 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 149 | 1289 | C | GR
|

Contact halftone screens are made of film with vignetted dots in the emulsion.

a. True

b. False

....
40. | E10 | b | Experience | 1289 | C | GR |

Tint screens and halftone screens can be used interchangeably.

a. True

b. False

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....
41. | E11 | b | IML | 1289 | C | GR |

When using rapid-access materials for line photography, the temperature of the developer is much more critical than when using regular orthochromatic film and developer.

a. True

b. False

....
42. | E11 | b | IML | 1289 | C | GR |

When using rapid-access materials for line photography, the amount of time that the film is left in the developer is more critical than when using regular orthochromatic film and developer.

a. True

b. False

....
43. | E11 | a | Manufacturer's specs | 1289 | C | GR |

The emulsion side of rapid-access film is dull and the base side is shiny.

a. True

b. False

....
44. | E11 | a | Manufacturer's specs | 1289 | C | GR
|

The emulsion side of rapid-access film has a lighter color than the base side.

a. True

b. False

....

45. | E12 | c | Cogoli 1973 pg. 220 | 1289 | C | GR |

When is duplicating film used?

a When a negative is needed from a positive

b. When a positive is needed from a negative

c. When a negative is needed from the negative

d. All of the above

....

46. | E12 | b | Cogoli 1973 pg. 220 | 1289 | C | GR |

Duplicating films cannot be used to flop an image from left to right (lateral reversal).

a. True

b. False

....

47. | E12 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 220 | 1289 | C | GR |

Duplicating films can be developed in normal litho developer (A and B).

a. True

b. False

....

48. | E12 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 220 | 1289 | C | GR |

Kodak autopositive film, which is used to duplicate original positives and negatives, can be exposed and unexposed several times.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | F1 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

What is the ideal temperature for processing orthochromatic film?

a. 75 degrees F

b. 75 degrees C

c. 68 degrees F

d. 68 degrees C

e. None of the above

....

2. | F1 | b | Manufacturer's specs | 1289 | C | GR |

Developers and fixers currently used in graphic arts photography are pH balanced and will NOT contaminate each other.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | F1 | b | Manufacturer's specs | 1289 | C | GR |

Most film developers are made by mixing water and a mild acid.

a. True

b. False

. . . .

4. | F1 | b | Manufacturer's specs | 1289 | C | GR |

Photographic chemicals should be mixed only under red safelight conditions.

a. True

b. False

....

5. | F2 | a | Spence Ch. 12 | 1289 | C | GR and FA |

Which factor affects the rate of film development?

a. Agitation of the developer

b. Color of the developer

c. Size of the tray

d. Humidity of the room

....

6. | F2 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

Agitation is NOT important when developing film using the time-and-temperature method.

a. True

b. False

....

7. | F2 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

As developer becomes exhausted, it is sometimes necessary to change from the time-and-temperature method of film development to the inspection method for consistent results.

a. True

b. False

....

8. | F2 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

As developer becomes exhausted, it is sometimes necessary to change from the inspection method of film development to the time-and-temperature method to achieve consistent results.

a. True

b. False

....

9. | F2 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

Which is true when using the time-and-temperature method of film development?

a. Time and temperature are equally important.

b. Time is more important than temperature.

c. Temperature is more critical than time.

d. None of the above

....
10. | F3 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

When a 12-step sensitivity guide is used for determining proper development, the film should be developed until step 5 turns totally black.

a. True

b. False

....
11. | F3 | a | Cogoli 1973 pg. 214 | 1289 | C | GR |

The gray-scale method of film development is sometimes called the sensitivity-guide method.

a. True

b. False

....
12. | F3 | d | Cogoli 1973 pg. 214 | 1289 | C | GR |

What is the advantage of the sensitivity guide method of film development?

a. Corrects for minor variations in exposure

b. Corrects for minor variations in temperature of developer

c. Corrects for partially exhausted developer

d. All of the above

e. None of the above

....
13. | F3 | b | Cogoli 1973 pg. 215 | 1289 | C | GR |

A sensitivity guide should be placed over image areas on the copy for maximum effectiveness during the film-making process.

a. True

b. False

....
14. | F3 | b | Cogoli 1973 | 1289 pg. 215 | C | GR |

When using a sensitivity guide, the film should be removed from the developer when step 12 on the scale darkens.

a. True

b. False

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....

15. | F4 | b | Spence pg. 241 | 1289 | C | GR |

When developing film by examination, development stops within five to ten seconds after the film has been removed from the tray.

a. True

b. False

....

16. | F4 | b | Spence pg. 241 | 1289 | C | GR |

When developing film by examination, the white room lights can be turned on for a brief period (2 or 3 seconds) to view the negative.

a. True

b. False

....

17. | F4 | b | Spence pg. 241 | 1289 | C | GR |

When developing film by examination, the film should be removed from the developer just as fine lines, serifs, etc. darken.

a. True

b. False

....

18. | F4 | a | Spence pg. 241 | 1289 | C | GR |

When developing film by examination, the film can be rinsed in water before examination and returned to the developer if further development in necessary.

a. True

b. False

....

19. | F5 | b | Spence pg. 239 | 1289 | C | GR |

Film should be dried only in a warm dryer.

a. True

b. False

....

20. | F5 | a | Spence pg. 239 | 1289 | C | GR |

As film dries, the emulsion shrinks to its original thickness.

a. True

b. False

....

21. | F5 | a | experience | 1289 | C | GR |

Applying a squeegee to film before drying will cause it to dry faster.

a. True

b. False

....

22. | F5 | b | experience | 1289 | C | GR |

Film should be dried with a lint-free towel.

a. True

b. False

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....

23. | F6, F9 | a | Spence pg. 185 | 1289 | C | GR |

Properly developed negatives have maximum density in the non-image areas.

a. True

b. False

....

24. | F6, F9 | a | Spence pg. 185 | 1289 | C | GR |

Image areas on a line negative should be clear.

a. True

b. False

....

25. | F6, F9 | b | Spence pg. 185 | 1289 | C | GR |

A properly developed line negative includes black areas, clear areas, and several shades of gray in between.

a. True

b. False

....

26. | F8 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

A properly developed and fixed negative will be milky white in the image areas.

a. True

b. False

....

27. | F8 | b | Spence pg. 252 | 1289 | C | GR |

Development times are the same in automatic film processors as they are in open trays.

a. True

b. False

....

28. | F8 | a | Spence pg. 252 | 1289 | C | GR |

Automatic film processors use replenishment systems.

a. True

b. False

....

29. | F8 | b | Spence pg. 252 | 1289 | C | GR |

Most automatic film processors use more water than tray processors.

a. True

b. False

....

30. | F8 | a | Spence pg. 254 | 1289 | C | GR |

Negatives processed in automatic film processors have fewer pinholes than tray-processed negatives.

a. True

b. False

....

31. | F9 | b | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

The position of copyboard lights will NOT affect the quality of a negative.

a. True

b. False

....

32. | F9 | a | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

The image on the negative should be the same size as the copy if shot at 100%.

a. True

b. False

....

33. | F9 | a | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

Negatives that are NOT correctly sized are caused by incorrect camera settings.

a. True

b. False

....

34. | F9 | a | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

Negatives correctly exposed and developed should be correctly sized and have good density and quality.

a. True

b. False

....

35. | F9 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

Thin lines, serifs, etc. tend to be lost when film is overexposed.

a. True

b. False

....

36. | F9 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | GR |

When developing film by the inspection method, the operator's skill determines quality in successive negatives.

a. True

b. False

....
37. | F10 | b | IML pg. 701 | 1289 | C | GR |

Which is used in rapid-access film processing to increase processing speed?

a. Faster roller speeds

b. Higher chemical temperatures

c. Deeper development trays

d. Transistorized microprocessors

....
38. | F10 | b | IML pg. 701 | 1289 | C | GR |

Rapid-access film processors require a replenishment system.

a. True

b. False

....
39. | F10 | b | IML pg. 702 | 1289 | C | GR |

Automatic drying sections cannot be incorporated into rapid-access film processors.

a. True

b. False

....
40. | F10 | a | IML pg. 701 | 1289 | C | GR |

Rapid-access film processors will NOT overdevelop film.

a. True

b. False

....
1. | G1 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When using a contact frame, a series of test exposures should be used to determine proper exposure times on both duplicating and contact films.

a. True

b. False

....
2. | G1 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The glass on the vacuum [illegible] should be cleaned before making test exposures.

a. True

b. False

....
3. | G1 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Contact printing is normally done on a process camera.

a. True

b. False

....
4. | G1 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When contacting a single exposure, the light source should remain constant.

a. True

b. False

....

5. | G2 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Contact prints are made with emulsion facing emulsion.

a. True

b. False

....

6. | G2 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Contact prints are larger than the original negative.

a. True

b. False

....

7. | G2 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

When making a contact print or positive, the negative is placed between the light source and the contact paper.

a. True

b. False

....

8. | G2 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

The intensity of the light source has no relationship to the exposure time of a contact print.

a. True

b. False

....

9. | G3 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Spreads cause a contact image to decrease in size.

a. True

b. False

....

10. | G3 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Spreads and chokes are used to improve register in multi-color jobs.

a. True

b. False

....

11. | G3 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Spacers of varying thicknesses are used when making spreads and chokes.

a. True

b. False

....

12. | G3 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Outline letters can be produced by using chokes and spreads.

a. True

b. False

....
13. | G4 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

It is NOT necessary to maintain emulsion-to-emulsion placement when making contact exposures.

a. True

b. False

....
14. | G4 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When making a contact print or positive, the contact paper is placed on the pins between the negative and the light source.

a. True

b. False

....
15. | G4 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When exposing combination negatives, pins are used to assure accurate register.

a. True

b. False

....
16. | G4 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When exposing combination negatives with the pin-register system, 1/4" pins are the most desirable.

a. True

b. False

....

17. | G5 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Daylight contacting and duplicating films should be used under red safelight conditions.

a. True

b. False

....

18. | G5 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Daylight contacting and duplicating films are exposed using a high-intensity light source.

a. True

b. False

....

19. | G5 | b | Manufacturer | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Daylight films are outdated and are therefore seldom used in industry.

a. True

b. False

....

20. | G5 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Daylight films are commonly used in making color process negatives.

a. True

b. False

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....
1. | H1 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

Slotted punches are used to punch holes in flats and plates.

a. True

b. False

....
2. | H1 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

Register punches must have more than one punch.

a. True

b. False

....
3. | H1 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

All register pins for aligning negatives are the same height.

a. True

b. False

....
4. | H1 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR |

A good register pin for aligning negatives is inexpensive.

a. True

b. False

....

5. | H2 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Unwanted openings in the emulsion of a developed film should be opaqued.

a. True

b. False

....

6. | H2 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Opaquing on a printer's negative can be done with a brush, liquid opaquing pen, opaquing pencil or litho tape.

a. True

b. False

....

7. | H2 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Opaquing on a printer's negative should be done before the flat is assembled.

a. True

b. False

....

8. | H2 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Which would NOT be used for opaquing?

a. Non-repro pencil

b. Litho tape

c. Opaquing pen

d. Opaquing pencil

....
9. | H3 | c | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

What tool should be used when taping a masking sheet to the light table?

a. Compass

b. Drafting knife

c. T-square

d. Line gauge

....
10. | H3 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The light table should be cleaned with glass cleaner before taping down the masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
11. | H3 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Ruled masking sheets should be taped to the light table with the printed side down.

a. True

b. False

....
12. | H3 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When attaching a masking sheet to the light table, tape should be applied to the gripper edge of the masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

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....
13. | H4 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Layout lines on a masking sheet should be drawn with a non-repro blue pencil.

a. True

b. False

....
14. | H4 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The plate bend and gripper margin should be drawn on the trailing edge of the masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
15. | H4 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The center line is always drawn in the center of the masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
16. | H4 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Fold marks and die-cutting marks can be drawn on the masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
17. | H5 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Negatives should be checked for imperfections before being attached to a masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
18. | H5 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The stripper should check negatives against the approved dummy layout for accuracy.

a. True

b. False

....
19. | H5 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

With emulsion up, the negative should read the same as the dummy layout.

a. True

b. False

....
20. | H5 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

On a multi-negative flat, the negative should be on the masking sheet in the same location as on the dummy layout.

a. True

b. False

....
21. | H6 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

"Finger holes" are used when negatives are to be stripped from the front of the masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
22. | H6 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When masking, the emulsion side of the negative should be in contact with the masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
23. | H6 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The image cannot extend beyond the gripper margin line on the masking sheet.

a. True

b. False

....
24. | H6 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When masking with the negative under the masking sheet, the negatives should be right-reading.

a. True

b. False

....
25. | H7 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When opening windows on a flat, the mask and the negative should be cut through carefully.

a. True

b. False

....
26. | H7 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When opening windows on a flat, the minimum image-to-cut distance should be 1/8" (3.2 mm).

a. True

b. False

....
27. | H7 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When opening a flat of multi-page negatives, open only the individual pages.

a. True

b. False

....
28. | H7 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The combination of masking sheet and negatives is called a layout.

a. True

b. False

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....

29. | H8 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When scribing lines on a negative, always work from the base side.

a. True

b. False

....

30. | H8 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Scribed lines should be somewhat longer than needed.

a. True

b. False

....

31. | H8 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Opaque or red litho tape should be used to cover overscribing.

a. True

b. False

....

32. | H8 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When scribing lines, the scribing tool must cut completely through the negative.

a. True

b. False

....
33. | H8 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The T-square (or other straight-edge) should NOT be lifted if the **line needs** rescribing.

a. True

b. False

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....
34. | H9 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Halftones and screen tints should be placed emulsion-to-emulsion in the flat.

a. True

b. False

....
35. | H9 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Halftone negatives should NOT overlap the image on the linecopy copy.

a. True

b. False

....
36. | H9 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Halftones and screen tints must be taped on all sides to the line negative.

a. True

b. False

....
37. | H9 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Negatives should be butted, not overlapped, on a flat.

a. True

b. False

....
38. | H10 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Overlapping screen tints should be angled at 45 degrees to each other.

a. True

b. False

....
39. | H10 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Two screen tint values can be combined to produce a third value.

a. True

b. False

....
40. | H10 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Two or more screen tints printed over each other at improper angles produce a moiré pattern.

a. True

b. False

....
41. | H10 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

A screen ruling indicator can be used to determine the ruling of a screen sample.

a. True

b. False

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....

42. | H12 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

When cutting ruby cut-and-peel film, the base layer must NOT be cut.

a. True

b. False

....

43. | H12 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Ruby cut-and-peel film should be placed in the flat with its base in contact with the negative.

a. True

b. False

....

44. | H12 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

The "pealable" side of a cut-and-peel sheet is the shiny side.

a. True

b. False

....

45. | H12 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Ruby cut-and-peel film is NOT as good as amber cut-and-peel film for masking purposes.

a. True

b. False

....
46. | H13 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Register marks should be placed in the image area if possible.

a. True

b. False

....
47. | H13 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Trim marks on negatives should be 1" long.

a. True

b. False

....
48. | H13 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Trim marks indicate where the press sheet will be cut to finished size.

a. True

b. False

....
49. | H13 | a | IML | 1289 | C | CR and DW |

Register marks should be placed in an area that will be trimmed from the finished sheet.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | I1 | a | Encycl. pg. 29 | 1289 | C | PL |

Which material is used as the imaging substance for blueline prints?

a. Iron

b. Silver

c. Copper

d. Aluminum

....

2. | I1 | a | Encycl. pg. 29 | 1289 | C | PL |

A blueline proof is durable and permanent.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | I1 | b | Encycl. | 1289 | C | PL |

Blueline prints are made from which of the following?

a. Plate

b. Flat

c. Paste-up

d. Galley sheets

....
4. | I1 | b | Experience | 1289 | C | PL |

Blueline prints can be duplicated easily.

a. True

b. False

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....

5. | I2 | a | IML pg. 994 | 1289 | C | PL |

Dylux™ proofing is a dry system that requires no development.

a. True

b. False

....

6. | I2 | a | IML pg. 994 | 1289 | C | PL |

Which device is used to expose Dylux™ proofing materials?

a. Vacuum frame

b. Process camera

c. Daylight

d. Darkroom safelight

....

7. | I2 | c | IML pg. 994 | 1289 | C | PL |

What color is the image of the Dylux™ proofing system?

a. Yellow

b. Brown

c. Blue

d. Silver

....
8. | I2 | a | IML pg. 994 | 1289 | C | PL |

When using the Dylux™ proofing system, the image density depends **on exposure** time.

a. True

b. False

....

9. | I3 | a | Prust 1989 pg. 307 | 1289 | C | AC |

An overlay proof is made by placing a light-sensitive proofing material under an image overlay.

a. True

b. False

....

10. | I3 | c | Prust 1989 pg. 308 | 1289 | C | AC |

What is the name of one popular overlay system?

a. Color coder

b. Color chart

c. Color key

d. Color break

....

11. | I3 | b | Prust 1989 pg. 309 | 1289 | C | AC |

The placement of film to proofing material is normally base-to-emulsion.

a. True

b. False

....

12. | I3 | b | Prust 1989 pg. 3 | 1289 | C | AC |

Proofs made by the contacting method require a light source weak in ultraviolet light wavelengths.

a. True

b. False

....
13. | I4 | b | IML | 1289 | C | DW |

All colors can be exposed and developed at the same time when using the Cromalin™ system.

a. True

b. False

....
14. | I4 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW |

The Cromalin™ system uses a common base for all colors.

a. True

b. False

....
15. | I4 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW |

The actual printing sheet can be used as a base in the Cromalin™ proofing system.

a. True

b. False

....
16. | I4 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW |

In Cromalin™ proofing, all colors are placed on the base, similar to the actual printing process.

a. True

b. False

....

17. | I5 | b | IML pg. 997 | 1289 | C | PL |

When using a laminating proofing system, the result is a set of overlays on a white paper base.

a. True

b. False

....

18. | I5 | a | IML pg. 997 | 1289 | C | PL |

The Cromalin™ color proofing system uses the actual paper that will be used for the press run.

a. True

b. False

....

19. | I5 | a | IML pg. 997 | 1289 | C | PL |

When using Cromalin™ proofing materials, one exposure for all colors is required.

a. True

b. False

....

20. | I5 | b | IML pg. 997 | 1289 | C | PL |

Laminating proofing systems require a lamination layer of at least .5 mm thickness.

a. True

b. False

....

21. | I6 | a | IML pg. 998 | 1289 | C | PL |

Press proofs are run on an offset press using the actual inks and paper that will be used for the job.

a. True

b. False

....

22. | I6 | b | IML pg. 998 | 1289 | C | PL |

A press proof is made in a darkroom for comparison during the press run.

a. True

b. False

....

23. | I6 | c | IML pg. 998 | 1289 | C | PL |

Which department makes the final proof?

a. Darkroom

b. Stripping

c. Press

d. Bindery

....
24. | I6 | a | IML pg. 998 | 1289 | C | PL |

A press proof is the most accurate way of proofing.

a. True

b. False

....
25. | I6 | a | IML pg. 998 | 1289 | C | PL |

A press proof is the most expensive method of proofing.

a. True

b. False

....
26. | I6 | a | IML pg. 998 | 1289 | C | PL |

A press proof is the most accurate way of proofing, but it is also the most expensive.

a. True

b. False

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....
27. | I7 | a | IML pg. 999 | 1289 | C | PL |

A higher degree of accuracy is achieved when checking color proofs if the proper lighting conditions are used.

a. True

b. False

....
28. | I7 | d | IML pg. 999 | 1289 | C | PL |

Which range of color temperature is best to view and compare color proofs?

a. 1800-2700 degrees K

b. 2700-3600 degrees K

c. 3600-4500 degrees K

d. 4500-5400 degrees K

....
29. | I7 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PL |

A viewer booth with controlled lighting is used to compare color proofs.

a. True

b. False

....
30. | I7 | a | IML pg. 999 | 1289 | C | PL |

Which type of light source do viewing booths use?

a. Fluorescent tubes

b. Quartz halogen

c. Incandescent

d. Xenon tubes

....

31. | I8 | b | Experience | 1289 | C | PL |

Customers must always see a proof of a job before it is printed.

a. True

b. False

....

32. | I8 | a | Experience | 1289 | C | PL |

The final proofing responsibility rests with the customer.

a. True

b. False

....
33. | I9 | b | Experience | 1289 | C | PL |

An entirely new negative must be made if corrections are needed on a flat.

a. True

b. False

....
34. | I9 | b | Experience | 1289 | C | PL |

When inserting a correction in a flat, the negatives may overlap if they fall within 1/16" of the image.

a. True

b. False

....
35. | I9 | a | Experience | 1289 | C | PL |

A single word or letter can be stripped into an existing flat for copy changes or corrections.

a. True

b. False

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....
36. | I10 | c | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

What is the second proofing copy called?

a. Galley proof

b. Page proof

c. Revised proof

d. Typed copy

....
37. | I10 | b | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

Only the corrected lines on a revised proof need to be read.

a. True

b. False

....
38. | I10 | b | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

Proofing cold-type composition requires that corrections be marked on the original typeset copy.

a. True

b. False

....
39. | I10 | a | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

Sometimes all the line copy must be reset because corrections will not fit into the line originally proofed.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | J1 | c | Cogoli pg. 220 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is the combined negative and masking sheet called when it is ready for platemaking?

a. Flare

b. Flocking

c. Flat

d. Flyer

....

2. | J1 | a | Cogoli pg. 230 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Imposition is economical and time-saving when as many images as possible are stripped for the press run.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | J1 | b | Encycl. pg. 230 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is the process called that corrects imperfections, pinholes, scratches, etc. in the negative?

a. Orthographic projection

b. Opaquing

c. Overprinting

d. None of the above

....

4. | J1 | b | Cogoli pg. 227 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Errors in opaquing on the emulsion side of the negative can be easily removed.

a. **True**

b. **False**

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....
5. | J2 | d | Glencoe 1978 pg. 286 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What is the most efficient holder for the plate and flat during plate exposure?

a. Vacuum table

b. Stripping table

c. Page frame

d. Vacuum frame

....
6. | J2 | a | Glencoe 1978 pg. 286 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

The printing plate is placed in the frame, and the flat is placed over it so that light passes through the negative to expose the plate.

a. True

b. False

....
7. | J2 | b | Cogoli pg. 240 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Registration of the flat and printing plate before plate exposure is not important.

a. True

b. False

....
8. | J2 | b | Glencoe 1978 pg. 284 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

A flat does NOT need to cover the entire surface area of the plate.

a. True

b. False

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....
9. | J3 | b | Cogoli pg. 244 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Exposure time does NOT change for different types of plates if the same exposure unit is used.

a. True

b. False

....
10. | J3 | d | Cogoli pg. 245 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What device is used to test for proper plate exposure?

a. Reflective gray scale

b. Integrator

c. Light absorption scale

d. Transmission gray scale

....
11. | J3 | a | Cogoli pg. 251 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

All flats require the same exposure time, regardless of line or halftone negative.

a. True

b. False

....

12. | J3 | b | Cogoli pg. 251 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

To what step should a platemaker's gray scale be developed?

a. 4

b. 6

c. 8

d. 10

....

13. | J4 | d | Cogoli pg. 246 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

What term applies when one mask is used to repeat an image on a single plate?

a. Work and turn

b. Open step

c. Leading edge

d. Step and repeat

....

14. | J4 | b | Cogoli pg. 116 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

It is improper to place the commercial screen tint between the negative and plate during exposure.

a. True

b. False

....

15. | J4 | b | Cogoli pg. 116 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

A screen tint cannot be produced by double-burning the plate.

a. True

b. False

....

16. | J4 | a | Cogoli pg. 116 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

During exposure, the emulsion side of the screen tint is in contact with the plate.

a. True

b. False

....

17. | J5 | a | Glencoe 1978 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

On an additive plate, the image is added during the processing step.

a. True

b. False

....

18. | J5 | b | Glencoe 1978 pg. 289 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which is NOT necessary to process a pre-sensitized additive plate?

a. Gum

b. Fixer

c. Water

d. Developer

....

19. | J5 | a | Glencoe 1978 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Additive plates can be processed by hand or by machine.

a. True

b. False

....

20. | J5 | a | Cogoli pg. 251 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

An additive plate needs to be desensitized to run on the press.

a. True

b. False

....

21. | J6 | a | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

A subtractive offset is one in which the processing step removes the factory-applied coating from the non-image areas.

a. True

b. False

....

22. | J6 | c | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which is NOT necessary to process a pre-sensitized subtractive plate?

a. Gum

b. Water

c. Developing pad

d. Developer

....

23. | J6 | a | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Subtractive plates can be processed by hand or by machine.

a. True

b. False

....

24. | J6 | a | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Accidental water splashes can slow subtractive plate development **if not wiped off** immediately.

a. True

b. False

152

....
25. | J7 | b | Cogoli pg. 257 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Platemaking departments with a high output do NOT need automated processing.

a. True

b. False

....
26. | J7 | b | Cogoli pg. 259 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Laser facsimile offset plates must be processed by hand.

a. True

b. False

....
27. | J7 | b | Cogoli pg. 255 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

In the photo-direct process, the printing plate is processed by hand.

a. True

b. False

....
28. | J7 | a | Cogoli pg. 258 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

In electrostatic platemaking, the processor carries the plate through the charging, exposure, developing and fusing steps.

a. True

b. False

....
29. | J8 | b | Glencoe 1978 pg. 290 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

A completely processed plate should be allowed to drip dry.

a. True

b. False

....
30. | J8 | a | Glencoe 1978 pg. 290 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

If not used immediately, the processed printing plate should be dried and gummed with a cloth pad or cheesecloth.

a. True

b. False

....
31. | J8 | b | Cogoli pg. 253 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

When processing, the plate should be moved to the wet sink before gumming and wiping.

a. True

b. False

....
32. | J8 | b | Cogoli pg. 252 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

During processing, it is acceptable to use a fan to dry the gum on a metal plate.

a. True

b. False

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....

33. | J9 | a | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Broken lines can be repaired on an offset plate by scratching the surface with a sharp needle and filling the scratch with printing ink.

a. True

b. False

....

34. | J9 | b | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Deletions cannot be made on an offset plate.

a. True

b. False

....

35. | J9 | d | Cogoli pg. 255 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Which device cannot be used for additions to an offset plate?

a. No. 2 pencil

b. Image addition pen

c. Scratching tool

d. Opaquing pen

....
36. | J9 | b | Glencoe 1978 pg. 291 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Additions to the offset plate must be made while the plate is mounted on the press.

a. **True**

b. **False**

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....
37. | J10 | b | Prust pg. 326 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

Care in handling offset plates is NOT critical.

a. True

b. False

....
38. | J10 | b | Prust pg. 326 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

Scratches on plates will NOT print.

a. True

b. False

....
39. | J10 | b | Prust pg. 326 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

The image on an offset plate should be of greater size than the original.

a. True

b. False

....
40. | J10 | b | Prust pg. 326 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

Partial exposure of the non-image area of an offset plate is desirable.

a. True

b. False

....
41. | J11 | a | Prust pg. 320 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

Gum arabic at 14 degrees Baume is used to protect plates in storage.

a. True

b. False

....
42. | J11 | b | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

"R" gum should be used to preserve "S" plates.

a. True

b. False

....
43. | J11 | a | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

3M "S" gum can be used on plates from other manufacturers.

a. True

b. False

....
44. | J11 | b | Prust pg. 320 | 1289 | C | PL and
AC |

A good solution for coating offset plates can be made by using 70% distilled water and 30% gum.

a. True

b. False

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....

45. | J12 | a | IML pg. 1040 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Photo-direct plates are made by projecting an image through a lens.

a. True

b. False

....

46. | J12 | b | Cogoli pg. 254 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Although photo-direct plates are convenient, a darkroom is still required to house the equipment.

a. True

b. False

....

47. | J12 | a | Glencoe 1978 pg. 292 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

One-step photographic plates are used primarily for duplicator-size presses.

a. True

b. False

....

48. | J12 | a | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

A plate produced using a photo-direct platemaker requires a special ink and fountain solution to run properly on the offset press.

a. True

b. False

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....
49. | J13 | b | Cogoli pg. 205 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Photo-direct pre-sensitized plates have a slow silver-halide coating.

a. True

b. False

....
50. | J13 | a | Cogoli pg. 255 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Photo-direct plates are used in automatic camera or projector-type platemakers.

a. True

b. False

....
51. | J13 | b | Cogoli pg. 255 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

A darkroom is required for photo-direct platemaking.

a. True

b. False

....
52. | J13 | b | Cogoli pg. 255 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Photo-direct platemakers use plates that are pre-cut to press size.

a. True

b. False

....
53. | J14 | a | Cogoli 243 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Offset plates can be stored in shallow drawers.

a. True

b. False

....
54. | J14 | b | Prust pg. 321 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Placing a sheet of paper between plates that are stored flat does NOT protect those plates sufficiently.

a. True

b. False

....
55. | J14 | b | Prust pg. 321 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Properly stored plates last approximately 2-3 weeks.

a. True

b. False

....
56. | J14 | b | Prust pg. 321 | 1289 | C | PL and AC |

Most printing plants find it practical to store plates.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | K1 | a | Cogoli 1973 | 1289 | C | PP |

The dampening rollers should be removed and cleaned each day.

a. True

b. False

....

2. | K1 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP |

The dampening roller comes into contact with the fountain roller.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | K1 | c | Cogoli 1973 | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Which is NOT a dampening roller?

a. Form

b. Ductor

c. Drum

d. Vibrator

....

4. | K1 | a | Cogoli 1973 | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Which rollers come into contact with the plate?

a. Form

b. Ductor

c. Drum

d. Vibrator

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....
5. | K2 | d | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What stock requires more suction when feeding?

a. Colored paper

b. Newsprint

c. Light paper

d. Heavy paper

....
6. | K2 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Lightweight paper requires a higher table rise adjustment than heavyweight paper.

a. True

b. False

....
7. | K2 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

On sheet-fed presses, what picks up the paper?

a. Feed wheels

b. Suction feet

c. Delivery wheels

d. Sheet separators

....
8. | K2 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG |

Which describes a press that allows each sheet of paper to enter the main printing unit with perfect alignment?

a. In registration

b. In control

c. Jogged neatly

d. Timed correctly

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....

9. | K3 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG |

What process is used to adjust the humidity of paper before it is printed?

a. Jogging

b. Seasoning

c. Packaging

d. Wrapping

....

10. | K3 | d | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Which process arranges sheets of paper in neat, even-piled stacks?

a. Flipping

b. Controlling

c. Gathering

d. Jogging

....

11. | K3 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG |

How is air introduced into a stack of paper?

a. Fan a few sheets at a time

b. Gather sheets in sequence

c. Rotate the leading edges

d. Handle felt side up

....

12. | K3 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

One way to avoid "curl" is to keep paper in its original, closed container.

a. True

b. False

....

13. | K4 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

When paper stock is loaded in the press feeder, it is necessary to jog it first.

a. True

b. False

....

14. | K4 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Paper stock should be loaded in the press feeder felt side up.

a. True

b. False

....

15. | K4 | d | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

How does fanning or jogging paper before it is loaded help press operation?

a. Runs faster

b. Feeds better

c. Helps eliminate doubled sheets

d. All of the above

....

16. | K4 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Loading watermarked paper in the press is NOT different from loading any other paper.

a. True

b. False

....
17. | K5 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

It is desirable to clean the plate cylinder before mounting the plate on the press.

a. True

b. False

....
18. | K5 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

When a plate is being mounted on the press, the power should be on.

a. True

b. False

....
19. | K5 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

When a plate is being mounted on the press, the image should face the operator.

a. True

b. False

....
20. | K5 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

When a plate is being mounted on the press, it should be held by the trailing edge.

a. True

b. False

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....
21. | K6 | d | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG |

What will happen if the blanket cylinder to impression cylinder pressure is too heavy?

a. Will not print

b. Feed doubles

c. Begin to tone or streak

d. Will mash the blanket

....
22. | K6 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG |

When should blanket cylinder to impression cylinder pressure be adjusted?

a. While press is running

b. During press set-up

c. While press is stopping

d. After the plate is inked

....
23. | K6 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What is wrong with the impression cylinder if the printed image on the sheet is distinct only along one side?

a. Out of register

b. Out of time

c. Out of level

d. Out of touch

....

24. | K6 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What is wrong with the impression cylinder if the printed image on the sheet is heavier on one side?

a. Out of register

b. Out of time

c. Out of level

d. Out of touch

....

25. | K6 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

How should impression cylinder pressure be adjusted when changing to lighter stock?

a. Decreased

b. Increased

c. In time

d. In register

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....

26. | K7 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

After the press has been turned on, what adjustment must be made to position the paper stack to proper height?

a. Suction feet

b. Table rise

c. Register board

d. Gripper fingers

....

27. | K7 | c | MAVCC | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

If each sheet is to enter the press in perfect position, what must be set up?

a. Suction feet

b. Table rise

c. Register board

d. Gripper fingers

....

28. | K7 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Side guides are NOT an important part of press set up.

a. True

b. False

....

29. | K7 | d | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What must be adjusted to make a press feed properly?

a. Register

b. Delivery

c. Main unit

d. Vacuum

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....

30. | K8 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Fountain solutions should be mixed with distilled water.

a. True

b. False

....

31. | K8 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Gum arabic is used in mixing fountain solution.

a. True

b. False

....

32. | K8 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

The pH scale of dampener fountain solution ranges from 1 to 14.

a. True

b. False

....

33. | K8 | d | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What is the pH of mixed fountain solution?

a. Alkaline

b. Neutral

c. Positive

d. Acid

....
34. | K9 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

It is unnecessary to check pH of fountain solution before it is used on a press.

a. True

b. False

....
35. | K9 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

The dampening solution should be completely mixed before it is used on a press.

a. True

b. False

....
36. | K9 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

At the end of each day, it is necessary to discard unused fountain solution in the press fountain or pan.

a. True

b. False

....
37. | K9 | c | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What is the absorption of fountain solution into the ink system called?

a. Tinting

b. Stripping

c. Emulsification

d. Scumming

....

38. | K10 | b | MAVCC | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

For inking the offset press, the ductor roller supplies ink to the plate.

a. True

b. False

....

39. | K10 | a | MAVCC | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

The ink fountain roller supplies ink to the ductor roller during the operation of an offset press.

a. True

b. False

....

40. | K10 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

It is better to start a press run with too much ink rather than too little.

a. True

b. False

....

41. | K10 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

When should the ink fountain adjustment key be used?

a. When ink tends to ball up in the fountain

b. When ink from the roller is out of level

c. If more ink is needed in a different location

d. For less ink ductor pressure on the fountain roller

e. When fountain roller needs less ink

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....
42. | K11 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Distilled water is used to clean gum off of a plate.

a. True

b. False

....
43. | K11 | c | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Which should be used to remove gum from a plate?

a. Shop towel

b. Cheesecloth

c. Press shop towel

d. Paper towel

....
44. | K11 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Fountain solution and a press shop towel are used to remove gum from a plate.

a. True

b. False

....
45. | K11 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

After gum has been removed from a plate, the plate should be dried before use.

a. True

b. False

....
46. | K12 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

When the image is NOT printed square on the paper, what step should be taken first to determine the cause?

a. Check feeder

b. Check plate

c. Check blanket

d. Check impression

....
47. | K12 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

A jogger can be used to square the printed image on paper.

a. True

b. False

....
48. | K12 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

A loose plate clamp can cause the image to be crooked on the paper.

a. True

b. False

....
49. | K12 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

A plate that has been burned crooked is most often the cause of a crooked image.

a. True

b. False

....
50. | K13 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

After press set-up for position has been completed, it should be checked by the supervisor.

a. True

b. False

....
51. | K13 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

A good way to check for register is to run a few sheets back through the press.

a. True

b. False

....
52. | K13 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Once press set-up has been done, it cannot be changed.

a. True

b. False

....
53. | K13 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

One way to check press set-up is to compare the position of the printed image with the original flat.

a. True

b. False

....
54. | K14 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Consistent density must be maintained during a two-color press run.

a. True

b. False

....
55. | K14 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What factor must be maintained during a two-color printing press run?

a. Process

b. Gradation

c. Register

d. Exposure

....
56. | K14 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

A two-color press run using flat color inks is more difficult than a run using process inks.

a. True

b. False

....
57. | K14 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Glossy white paper reflects more light than colored paper, thus creating a brighter, sharper finished product.

a. True

b. False

....
58. | K15 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

If a two-color press is NOT in register, one of the color heads must be moved.

a. True

b. False

....
59. | K15 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

The first color head in a two-color press is adjusted to the second color head for registration.

a. True

b. False

....
60. | K15 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

The lateral adjustment in a two-color press moves the image up or down on the blanket.

a. True

b. False

....
61. | K15 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

It is possible to make lateral adjustments on the plate cylinder of most two-color presses.

a. True

b. False

....
62. | K16 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

If register is maintained during a two-color press run, the image on each sheet will be in the same position.

a. True

b. False

....
63. | K16 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What function should be checked to correct inconsistent vertical register during a two-color press run?

a. Paper jogger

b. Skid roll

c. Hold down tapes

d. Pull out rollers

....
64. | K16 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Proper adjustment of side guides is essential for correct registration of images during a two-color press run.

a. True

b. False

....
65. | K16 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Proper adjustment of feed roll pressure is important in maintaining register during a two-color press run.

a. True

b. False

....
66. | K17 | d | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What is one cause of a washed-out image on a printed copy?

a. Too much impression

b. Too much varnish

c. Too much ink

d. Too much water

....
67. | K17 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What is one cause of an over-inked image on a printed copy?

a. Not enough water

b. Not enough ink

c. Too much water

d. Not enough registration

....
68. | K17 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Glazed ink rollers can cause scumming and washed-out copy.

a. True

b. False

....

69. | K17 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

Washed-out, gray copy is caused by too much ink.

a. True

b. False

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....
70. | K18 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

It is necessary to check more than one area of the printed sheet with a reflection densitometer to obtain correct readings.

a. True

b. False

....
71. | K18 | c | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What does a reflection densitometer check?

a. Water balance

b. Impression depth

c. Darkness of image

d. Paper weight

....
72. | K18 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

A reflection densitometer requires no maintenance.

a. True

b. False

....
73. | K18 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

A reflection densitometer is used only for checking ink density.

a. True

b. False

....
74. | K19 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP and SG |

What is one way to wipe hickies (dust or dried ink) off a printing plate?

a. Shop towel

b. Paper towel

c. Hickey picker

d. Masking tape

....
75. | K19 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What is one way to prevent hickies (dust or dried ink) on a printing plate?

a. Check molletin dampener covers

b. Check plate-to-blanket pressure

c. Use a quick-drying ink

d. Use a subtractive plate

....
76. | K19 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

A hicky is a particle of foreign matter which causes an undesirable spot on the image area of an offset plate.

a. True

b. False

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....

77. | K19 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

A hicky is a gray, washed out image on an offset plate caused by overdevelopment of the plate.

a. True

b. False

....

78. | K20 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

It is easier to perforate on a chute-delivery press than a chain-delivery press.

a. True

b. False

....

79. | K20 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

Where are perforation and scoring tapes attached?

a. Plate cylinder

b. Impression cylinder

c. Blanket cylinder

d. Gripper bars

....

80. | K20 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

Scoring or perforating can run to the lead edge of each sheet.

a. True

b. False

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....

81. | K20 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

Why should caution be used when perforating on the press?

a. Tape could come detached

b. Operator could get injured

c. Difficult to see

d. Press must run faster

....
82. | K21 | d | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What is the general range of the pH of the fountain solution for normal press operation?

a. 1.5-2.5

b. 3-6

c. 3.5-7.5

d. 4-5.5

....
83. | K21 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Adding alcohol affects the pH of fountain solution.

a. True

b. False

....
84. | K21 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

If the pH of a fountain solution is too acidic, what are the results?

a. Washed out copy

b. Toned copy

c. Blind plate

d. Ink emulsification

....
85. | K21 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The pH should be checked each time new fountain solution is mixed.

a. True

b. False

....

86. | K22 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Litmus paper is used to check the pH of the fountain solution.

a. True

b. False

....

87. | K22 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Litmus paper should be used at the beginning of each day to check the fountain solution.

a. True

b. False

....

88. | K22 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The pH of the fountain solution does NOT change after it has been mixed.

a. True

b. False

....

89. | K22 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Paper and ink do NOT affect the litmus paper check during the press run.

a. True

b. False

....
90. | K23 | d | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Which term refers to solid color?

a. Linework

b. Screen tint

c. Halftone

d. Large block

....
91. | K23 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Hickies and doughnuts are common problems when running solid color.

a. True

b. False

....
92. | K23 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

It is unnecessary to worry about register when running solid color.

a. True

b. False

....
93. | K23 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

A No. 2 or No. 3 varnish helps maintain quality when running solid color.

a. True

b. False

....
94. | K24 | b | MAVCC | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

When running two-color work, register should be checked only on the second pass through the press.

a. True

b. False

....
95. | K24 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Two-color linework is considered to be what kind of color?

a. Process

b. Flat

c. Monochromatic

d. Primary

....
96. | K24 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Two-color printing is achieved by over-printing one color with another.

a. True

b. False

....
97. | K24 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Two-color linework can be produced without using costly color separations.

a. True

b. False

....

98. | K25 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Which statement describes four-color printing?

a. Four colors are printed on top of each other, producing a continuous-tone print.

b. Four negatives are printed to produce many variables using colored ink.

c. Printed material reflects light waves printed from negatives using opaque ink.

d. Printed sheets are placed over original copy that has been printed from four negatives.

....

99. | K25 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Process printing actually produces an optical illusion for the viewer.

a. True

b. False

....

100. | K25 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Process color press work is much more complicated than flat color work.

a. True

b. False

....
101. | K25 | c | Glencoe | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Which three primary additive colors, when combined with black, are used in process color printing?

a. Green, red, blue

b. Green, cyan, magenta

c. Yellow, magenta, cyan

d. Yellow, red, blue

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....

102. | K26 | c | Glencoe | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

When running process color, how does the press operator check for correct register?

a. Using color scanner to check sheets

b. Using diffusion transfer for density

c. Pulling progressive sheets for correct registration

d. Increasing plate-to-blanket impression

....

103. | K26 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Which is one way to check for correct ink coverage when running process color?

a. Transferring directly to another color

b. Opening thumb screws

c. Using reflection densitometer on sheets

d. Checking ink form rollers for levelness

....

104. | K26 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

During a press run using process color, the press operator should pull progressive proofs to check for chokes and spreads.

a. True

b. False

....
105. | K26 | a | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

Pulling progressive proofs is an important part of operating a press when running color work.

a. True

b. False

....
106. | K27 | d | Prust | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What must be turned on before the spray powder will work?

a. Ink form roller

b. Form water roller

c. Ink ductor

d. Air supply

....
107. | K27 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The spray powder gauge should be set so that the operator can see the powder coming out.

a. True

b. False

....
108. | K27 | c | Prust | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What does spray powder on the press prevent?

a. Toning

b. Strike-through

c. Set off

d. Chalking

....
109. | K27 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The spray powder gauge should be set during the press run.

a. True

b. False

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....

110. | K28 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

When a press run ends, the counter should be reset for the next run.

a. True

b. False

....

111. | K28 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What is the first thing to do when a press run ends?

a. Turn ink off.

b. Turn impression off.

c. Turn air and vacuum off.

d. Turn water off.

....

112. | K28 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

At the end of a press run, all extra paper is thrown away.

a. True

b. False

....

113. | K28 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

It is important that the counter reading be recorded at the end of each press run.

a. True

b. False

....

114. | K29 | b | Arizona | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Unloading coated and uncoated stock from a press delivery requires the same steps.

a. True

b. False

....

115. | K29 | a | Arizona | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The dolly on chain-delivery presses should be at the lowest position when paper stock is unloaded.

a. True

b. False

....

116. | K29 | d | Arizona | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

How many sheets are in a lift of paper?

a. 500

b. 2,000

c. 2,500

d. A stack

....

117. | K29 | b | Arizona | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The printed job is sent to be folded as soon as it comes off of the press.

a. True

b. False

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....
118. | K30 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

When removing the plate from a press, caution should be exercised because plate edges are sharp.

a. True

b. False

....
119. | K30 | a | IML 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Excess ink should be run off the plate before it is removed from the press.

a. True

b. False

....
120. | K30 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

After the plate has been removed from the press, the plate cylinder should be cleaned.

a. True

b. False

....
121. | K30 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The lead edge of the plate is removed first.

a. True

b. False

....
122. | K31 | d | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

When washing the press, which roller must be removed or in the off position?

a. Water fountain

b. Ink form

c. Ink ductor

d. Water form

....
123. | K31 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The ink fountain does NOT have to be removed when washing up the press.

a. True

b. False

....
124. | K31 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Cleaning the impression cylinder is an important part of press wash-up.

a. True

b. False

....
125. | K31 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

After being cleaned, the press should be put in the night latch position.

a. True

b. False

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....

126. | K32 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

Dampening covers on a printing press should be changed at least once each week.

a. True

b. False

....

127. | K32 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

The ductor cover on a printing press should be changed more often than the form cover.

a. True

b. False

....

128. | K32 | a | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

Roller covers are pre-packaged and cut to size for most presses.

a. True

b. False

....
129. | K32 | a | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

The form roller setting should be checked after the form roller cover has been changed.

a. True

b. False

....

130. | K33 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

If a printing press stops because of power loss, what should be done first?

a. Try to start the press.

b. Turn all controls off.

c. Check the power cord.

d. Check the circuit breaker.

....

131. | K33 | b | Manufacturer's reommendation. | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

It is permissible to replace a three-prong plug with a two-prong plug.

a. True

b. False

....

132. | K33 | c | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

What causes a printing press to stop when the chain-delivery cover has been raised?

a. Someone has unplugged the press.

b. The off switch was bumped.

c. The safety microswitch has shut the press off.

d. The chain delivery is broken.

....
133. | K33 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | SG and PP |

It is unnecessary to unplug the press when electrical malfunctions occur.

a. True

b. False

....
134. | K34 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

It is unnecessary to report press mechanical malfunctions to the instructor.

a. True

b. False

....
135. | K34 | d | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Which press problem is usually considered mechanical in nature?

a. Double sheets

b. Toned (streaked) copy

c. Blind plate

d. No impression

....
136. | K34 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Mechanical problems often result from lack of operator knowledge.

a. True

b. False

....
137. | K34 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

A logical thought process by the operator will usually solve most mechanical problems.

a. True

b. False

....
138. | K35 | b | Arizona | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

It is unnecessary to maintain a lubrication log for a printing press.

a. True

b. False

....
139. | K35 | b | Arizona | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What does lack of lubrication cause?

a. Slow press

b. Wear of parts

c. Faster press

d. No change in press

....
140. | K35 | a | Arizona | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Most presses should be lubricated once a week.

a. True

b. False

....
141. | K35 | b | Arizona | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Safety is NOT a consideration when lubricating a press since the press is not running.

a. True

b. False

....

142. | K36 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Cleaning the press and washing-up the press are the same.

a. True

b. False

....

143. | K36 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Removing dried ink from gears is considered part of cleaning a press.

a. True

b. False

....

144. | K36 | d | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Which is part of a general press cleaning?

a. Draining fountain solution

b. Removing ink

c. Removing image from blanket

d. All of the above

e. None of the above

....

145.	K36	a	IML	1289	C	SG and PP

Press cleaning is an essential task of the press operator.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | L1 | a | Encycl. pg. 189,190 | 1289 | C | FA |

Joggers are used prior to cutting and trimming paper stock.

a. True

b. False

....

2. | L1 | a | Encycl. pg. 189,190 | 1289 | C | FA |

Joggers align and position paper stock to be printed.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | L1 | c | Encycl. | 1289 | C | FA |

Which process does NOT require paper?

a. Folding

b. Cutting

c. Inspecting

d. Padding

....
4. | L1 | b | V-TECS | 1289 | C | FA |

Which process involves vibrating paper by machine or hand to align sheets evenly?

a. Folding

b. Jogging

c. Inspecting

d. Padding

....
5. | L2 | a | Encycl. pg. 189,190 | 1289 | C | FA |

How is paper jogged in a table-top jogger?

a. Vibrating

b. Fanning

c. Sorting

d. Collating

....
6. | L2 | a | Encycl. pg. 189,190 | 1289 | C | FA |

Table-top joggers are limited in the size and quantity of sheets to be jogged.

a. True

b. False

....
7. | L3 | c | Encycl. pg. 189,190 | 1289 | C | FA |

Which type of papers must be jogged in correct sequence?

a. Bond

b. Text

c. Carbonless

d. Offset

....
8. | L3 | b | IML | 1289 | C | FA |

Jogging large sheets of paper does NOT require special handling procedures.

a. True

b. False

....
9. | L3 | a | IML | 1289 | C | FA |

When jogging large sheets by hand, begin with small quantities.

a. True

b. False

....
10. | L3 | a | IML | 1289 | C | FA |

Which is NOT a method of jogging large sheets?

a. Sorting

b. Fanning

c. Dropping

d. Airing

....
11. | L3 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Which job area does NOT require large sheets of paper to be jogged?

a. Pressroom

b. Bindery

c. Stripping

d. Shipping

....
12. | L3 | b | Encycl. pg. 189,190 | 1289 | C | FA |

Table-top joggers generally must be used for larger sheets of paper.

a. True

b. False

....

13. | L4 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Formulas and diagrams are two methods of figuring needed paper stock.

a. True

b. False

....

14. | L4 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

How many 6 1/2" x 8 1/2" sheets can be cut from a 17" x 22" sheet?

a. Four

b. Five

c. Six

d. Seven

....

15. | L4 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

How many 7" x 10 1/2 " sheets can cut from a 22 1/2" x 35" sheet?

a. Nine

b. Ten

c. Eleven

d. Twelve

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16. | L4 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

How many 6 1/2" x 9 1/4" sheets can be cut from a 17" x 22" sheet?

a. Three

b. Four

c. Five

d. Six

....
17. | L5 | a | Encycl. pg. 189,190 | 1289 | C | FA |

Paper stock must have the edges aligned or jogged before trimming.

a. True

b. False

....
18. | L5 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Paper grain is an unimportant factor in printing.

a. True

b. False

....
19. | L5 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

The paper formula will always yield the largest number of cut pieces.

a. True

b. False

....
20. | L5 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Diagrams show how to plan all but which of the following?

a. Sequence cuts

b. Figure substance

c. Plan measurements

d. Conserve waste

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....
21. | L6 | a | V-TECS | 1289 | C | FA |

How many operators should work on the paper cutter at one time?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. Four

....
22. | L6 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

A dull cutting blade has little effect on paper cutting.

a. True

b. False

....
23. | L6 | c | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Which is the least important when accurately cutting paper?

a. Sharp blade

b. Measurements

c. Collating tray

d. Jogging position

....

24. | L6 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Which task is NOT performed by the clamp bar?

a. Check paper basis

b. Operate under pressure

c. Hold paper in place

d. Prevent paper draw

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....

25. | L7 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

What is a typical use for a three-knife cutter?

a. Forms cutting

b. Book publishing

c. Cornering cuts

d. Jogging and cutting

....

26. | L7 | c | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

When a cutter with sharp knives is used for trimming, which does NOT result?

a. Square edges

b. Even stacks

c. Ragged edges

d. Smaller sheets

....

27. | L7 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Book cutters are designed to cut one side of a book at a time.

a. True

b. False

....
28. | L7 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

The guillotine cutter is the most common type of paper cutter.

a. True

b. False

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....

29. | L8 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Paper cutters are NOT limited in the number of sheets that can be cut at one time.

a. True

b. False

....

30. | L8 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

If NOT done precisely, paper cutting creates a pile of waste.

a. True

b. False

....

31. | L8 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Paper cutters do NOT require special safety precautions.

a. True

b. False

....

32. | L8 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Paper should be positioned against the back gauge and one side of the cutter.

a. True

b. False

....
33. | L9 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Paper cutters and drills can be altered to prepare round and angled corners.

a. True

b. False

....
34. | L9 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

The angle-cutting device attached to the paper cutter back gauge has little latitude.

a. True

b. False

....
35. | L9 | c | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

What is the special attachment positioned on the back gauge of the paper cutter to cut angles?

a. Perforating blade

b. Scoring wheel

c. Angle-cutting device

d. Draw bar

....
36. | L9 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | Fa |

What operation is performed on the corners of paper stock?

a. Squaring

b. Cornering

c. Nipping

d. Scoring

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....

37. | L10 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Floor-type folders are used primarily for in-house operations.

a. True

b. False

....

38. | L10 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

The least common folding machine is the buckle type.

a. True

b. False

....

39. | L10 | c | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Which type of folder is most commonly used in graphics communication facilities?

a. Table model

b. Rotary model

c. Floor-type model

d. Parallel model

. . . .
40. | L10 | d | V-TECS | 1289 | C | FA |

How are letters folded to be inserted into an envelope?

a. French fold

b. Single fold

c. Double fold

d. Parallel letter fold

....

41. | L11 | b | Prust |~1289 | C | FA |

Slitting places a series of small cuts or slits in the paper.

a. True

b. False

....

42. | L11 | c | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

During which operation is perforating done?

a. Stripping

b. Composing

c. Binding

d. Photographing

....

43. | L11 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Perforating with an offset press is usually performed after the sheet has been printed.

a. True

b. False

....

44. | L11 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

What wheel makes partial cuts or slits in a sheet to be torn apart?

a. Scoring

b. Perforator

c. Slitter

d. In-feed

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....

45. | L12 | d | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

What is the simplest technique for binding booklets, magazines and catalogs?

a. Side wire

b. Spiral wire

c. Plastic ring

d. Saddle wire

....

46. | L12 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

The capacity of the saddle-wire machine limits the size of product that can be bound.

a. True

b. False

....

47. | L12 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

What is the process of placing staples through the fold of a booklet called?

a. Side wiring

b. Saddle wiring

c. Spiral wiring

d. Plastic ringing

....
48. | L12 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Before saddle wiring a booklet, the sheets should be collated, folded and jogged.

a. True

b. False

....

49. | L13 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Which binding system is used for binding thicker magazines and books?

a. Side wire

b. Saddle wire

c. Spiral wire

d. Plastic ring

....

50. | L13 | d | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Which binding involves placing staples near the outside edge?

a. Plastic ring

b. Saddle wire

c. Spiral wire

d. Side wire

....

51. | L13 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

One drawback of side-wire binding is that the booklets or magazines do not lie flat when opened.

a. True

b. False

....
52. | L13 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Before side-wire binding the sheets, it is important that they be collated, folded and jogged.

a. True

b. False

Field	Contents	Field	Contents
1	**Unique item number**	5	**Date (MMYY)**
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....

53. | L14 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Which binding method should NOT be used for products having prolonged use?

a. Saddle wire

b. Perfect

c. Side wire

d. Sewn hard cover

....

54. | L14 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Perfect binding holds the sheets together by a flexible adhesive.

a. True

b. False

....

55. | L14 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Perfect binding is time-consuming and rather expensive.

a. True

b. False

....
56. | L14 | c | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Which binding method is used for paperbacks and phone books?

a. Saddle wire

b. Side wire

c. Perfect

d. Sewn hard cover

....

57. | L15 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Which binding method uses heat and friction?

a. Perfect

b. Thermal

c. Saddle

d. Plastic spiral

....

58. | L15 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Plastic binding is a century-old system of putting books together.

a. True

b. False

....

59. | L15 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Thermal binding is a very effective form of binding.

a. True

b. False

....

60. | L15 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Only hardback covers can be made with the thermal process of binding.

a. True

b. False

....
61. | L16 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Case binding is the most durable form of binding.

a. True

b. False

....
62. | L16 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Which method is NOT used in sewing signatures together?

a. Saddle sewn

b. Top sewn

c. Smyth sewn

d. Cleat sewn

e. Flat sewn

....
63. | L16 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Smyth sewn (signature-to-signature sewing) is the least expensive binding method.

a. True

b. False

....
64. | L16 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Case binding can be done by hand or machine.

a. True

b. False

....

65. | L17 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Punching or drilling is necessary before binders are inserted.

a. True

b. False

....

66. | L17 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Ring binding is a mechanical binding system.

a. True

b. False

....

67. | L17 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Ring binding is inconvenient for inserting or removing pages.

a. True

b. False

....

68. | L17 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Sheets must be jogged before drilling holes for ring binding.

a. True

b. False

....

69. | L18 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Postbinding makes inserting or removing pages inconvenient.

a. True

b. False

....

70. | L18 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

The postbinding method is part of the bindery production control system.

a. True

b. False

....

71. | L18 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Sheets must be jogged before drilling holes in the sheet for postbinding.

a. True

b. False

....

72. | L18 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Correct spacing of drill holes for postbinding is NOT critical.

a. True

b. False

....

73. | L19 - | c | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Which binding system uses metal wire wound into a spring to form the binding?

a. Perfect

b. Side wire

c. Spiral

d. Saddle wire

....

74. | L19 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Spiral-bound booklets lie flat and remain that way.

a. True

b. False

....

75. | L19 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Individual sheets in a spiral wire-bound book are easily removed and inserted.

a. True

b. False

....

76. | L19 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

The ends of the wire in a spiral wire-bound book are crimped to eliminate unraveling problems.

a. True

b. False

....
77. | L20 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Individual sheets in a plastic cylinder-bound book are easily removed and sheets cannot be reinserted.

a. True

b. False

....
78. | L20 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Plastic cylinder-bound books are bound one at a time.

a. True

b. False

....
79. | L20 | c | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Which binding method requires rectangular holes to be punched on the edge of the sheet?

a. Perfect

b. Saddle wire

c. Plastic cylinder

d. Wire spiral

....
80. | L20 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Plastic cylinder binding is used for business reports and monographs.

a. True

b. False

....
81. | L21 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

How many thin coats of padding adhesive should be applied when sheets are being padded?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. Four

....
82. | L21 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Jogged sheets are held in position with a clamping device in a padding press.

a. True

b. False

....
83. | L21 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

To clean and make unpadded edges even, trim them after the adhesive dries.

a. True

b. False

....
84. | L21 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

A drafting knife is used to separate pads after paper pads have been made.

a. True

b. False

248

....
85. | L22 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | FA |

All carbonless papers and padding compounds are compatible.

a. True

b. False

....
86. | L22 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | FA |

Making pads of carbonless forms requires two liberal coats of padding compound.

a. True

b. False

....
87. | L22 | a | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | FA |

If insufficient carbonless paper padding compound is used, the sets will NOT bind correctly.

a. True

b. False

....
88. | L22 | a | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 |
C | FA |

Individual sets of carbonless sheets will fan apart or separate when they have been padded correctly.

a. True

b. False

....
89. | L23 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

After padding, pads are trimmed to make them even and clean.

a. True

b. False

....
90. | L23 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Excessive clamp bar pressure when trimming will NOT crush or damage bound books.

a. True

b. False

....
91. | L23 | b | Spence | 1289 | C | FA |

Which process removes unwanted portions on all except the bound edge of the booklet?

a. Perforating

b. Trimming

c. Scoring

d. Slitting

....
92. | L23 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Trimming the three unbound edges gives a book an attractive appearance.

a. True

b. False

....

93. | L24 | b | V-TECS | 1289 | C | FA |

If all the sheets are NOT drilled during drilling operation, what should be changed?

a. Foot pedal

b. Cutting block

c. Back guide

d. Drill diameter

....

94. | L24 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

A sharp drill will overheat when it is forced through paper stock.

a. True

b. False

....

95. | L24 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

A guide at the back of the drill regulates the distance holes are drilled from the edge of the paper.

a. True

b. False

....
96. | L24 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

Paper drilling machines drill one hole at a time.

a. True

b. False

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....
97. | L25 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Collating and gathering of paper stock is strictly a machine process.

a. True

b. False

....
98. | L25 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | FA |

A signature is a large sheet of paper folded to produce a series of pages.

a. True

b. False

....
99. | L25 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Assembling signatures to make a book is called collating.

a. True

b. False

....
100. | L25 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Assembling single sheets of paper is called gathering.

a. True

b. False

....

101. | L26 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Perforating sheets in a pin bar machine requires the sheets to be flush with the back guide.

a. True

b. False

....

102. | L26 | a | Encycl. | 1289 | C | FA |

Perforating is used to separate units like tickets and checks from a checkbook.

a. True

b. False

....

103. | L26 | a | V-TECS | 1289 | C | FA |

What process partially cuts a sheet with a broken line or dots so it can be easily torn apart?

a. Perforating

b. Scoring

c. Tipping

d. Trimming

....

104. | L26 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Which process is perforating done?

a. Darkroom

b. Binding

c. Composition

d. Paste-up

....

105. | L27 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Large-volume commercial printers use high-speed rotary equipment for perforating.

a. True

b. False

....

106. | L27 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | FA |

Small community printers rely on platen presses, pin-bar punch perforators or folding machines to perforate sheets.

a. True

b. False

....

107. | L27 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

Which printer would be most likely to have special services or trade shops do their perforating?

a. In-office

b. Commercial

c. Small community

d. Silk screen

....
108. | L27 | a | Cogoli | 1289 | C | FA |

High-speed rotary perforating machines are seldom found in small **shops.**

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | M1 | b | Prust | 1289 | C | PP |

Paper should be stored on end.

a. True

b. False

....

2. | M1 | a | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP |

Paper should be stored according to sizes and weights.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | M1 | d | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP |

Which cannot be confirmed by checking a packing slip?

a. Size of paper

b. Weight of paper

c. Delivery of paper

d. Price of paper

....

4. | M1 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP |

Cartons of paper should be opened upon receipt.

a. True

b. False

....
5. | M2 | a | Tenn. | 1289 | C | PP |

Spilled paper should NOT be used for printing.

a. True

b. False

....
6. | M2 | b | Glencoe | 1289 | C | PP |

Watermarks are NOT important when handling paper.

a. True

b. False

....
7. | M2 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | PP |

Grain direction can be determined by tearing the paper.

a. True

b. False

....
8. | M2 | d | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

If a loaded dolly shifts and spills, what should be done?

a. Turn and leave it for someone else.

b. Try to catch the paper.

c. Yell and scream.

d. Stay calm; deal with the spill.

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....

9. | M3 | c | Prust | 1289 | C | PP |

How many sheets of paper does a ream contain?

a. 1,000

b. 750

c. 500

d. 100

....

10. | M3 | a | Prust | 1289 | C | PP |

One carton of 8 1/2 x 11 201B paper contains 5,000 sheets.

a. True

b. False

....

11. | M3 | b | Cogoli | 1289 | C | PP |

Five thousand sheets is the standard quantity in one carton of paper of all weights.

a. True

b. False

....

12. | M3 | b | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

The "eyeball" method of counting paper is accurate.

a. True

b. False

....
13. | M4 | a | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

A forklift is used when large rolls of paper are being moved.

a. True

b. False

....
14. | M4 | b | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

It is advisable to move large cartons by yourself.

a. True

b. False

....
15. | M4 | d | Prust | 1289 | C | PP |

How should paper be picked up?

a. Bend from waist

b. Get on knees

c. Only use arms

d. Use legs to lift

....
16. | M4 | b | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

Several cartons of paper should be carried by hand rather than using a two-wheeled cart.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | N1 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

The heat shrink roller should be turned to the high position and left there during the shift.

a. True

b. False

....

2. | N1 | d | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

How does the operator determine whether the heat shrink roller is at the right temperature?

a. Test with water

b. Test by hand

c. Allow 30 seconds for warm-up

d. Attempt to seal a package

....

3. | N1 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

It is acceptable to leave the heat shrink roller at operating temperature even when it is not in use.

a. True

b. False

....
4. | N1 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

The heat shrink roller should be left on overnight so that it is ready to use first thing in the morning.

a. True

b. False

....

5. | N2 | b | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

The only tape that can be used with kraft paper is lithography tape.

a. True

b. False

....

6. | N2 | d | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

What is the best method of determining the amount of kraft paper to wrap a package?

a. Length + width

b. Width x 2

c. Length + width x 2

d. Height + length x 2

....

7. | N2 | c | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C | PP |

Kraft paper is NOT available in which weight?

a. 28 pounds

b. 24 pounds

c. 12 pounds

d. 8 pounds

....
8. | N2 | a | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

Kraft paper is commonly used for making envelopes.

a. True

b. False

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....

9. | N3 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

Cello is the same as heat-shrink material.

a. True

b. False

....

10. | N3 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

Cello is usually used on large packages.

a. True

b. False

....

11. | N3 | c | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

How does cello compare to other wrapping materials?

a. Much more expensive

b. Much less expensive

c. About the same

d. Heavier

....
12. | N3 | b | Manufacturer's recommendation | 1289 | C |
PP |

Cello does NOT require the use of tape.

a. True

b. False

....
13. | N4 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Boxes packed for shipment should be full.

a. True

b. False

....
14. | N4 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

After jobs are boxed, it is unnecessary to label the box.

a. True

b. False

....
15. | N4 | b | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

Packing the unused space in a box is a waste of time.

a. True

b. False

....
16. | N4 | a | experience | 1289 | C | PP |

All boxes for the same job should be the same size.

a. True

b. False

....

17. | N5 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

When labeling boxes, it is acceptable to write with whatever is handy.

a. True

b. False

....

18. | N5 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

It is necessary to label only one place on each box.

a. True

b. False

....

19. | N5 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Both ends of a box should be labeled.

a. True

b. False

....

20. | N5 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The top and bottom of each box is the correct place for labels.

a. True

b. False

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....

21. | N6 | a | IML | 1289 | PP |

All banded packages should be plainly marked.

a. True

b. False

....

22. | N6 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Banded packages must be wrapped after banding.

a. True

b. False

....

23. | N6 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Which is a frequently banded product?

a. No. 10 envelopes

b. Social envelopes

c. Informal stationery

d. 8 1/2 x 11 stationery

....

24. | N6 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Small quantities of printed items are banded because it makes a neater package.

a. True

b. False

....
25. | N7 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Labels should be addressed before being placed on the package.

a. True

b. False

....
26. | N7 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

All ends and sides of packages should have an address label.

a. True

b. False

....
27. | N7 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

All address labels are the same size.

a. True

b. False

....
28. | N7 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Address labels should be typewritten or printed.

a. True

b. False

....

29. | N8 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Packages should be weighed before wrapping for mailing.

a. True

b. False

....

30. | N8 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

What is the cost of first-class mail based on?

a. Size of package

b. Weight of package

c. ZIP code

d. Color sticker in left corner

....

31. | N8 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

At what weight does first-class postage first increase?

a. 1 oz.

b. 2 oz.

c. 3 oz.

d. 4 oz.

....
32. | N8 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Next-day air service is the same price as first-class mail.

a. **True**

b. **False**

....
33. | N9 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Postage costs can be reduced by presorting bulk mailings by ZIP code.

a. True

b. False

....
34. | N9 | c | U.S. Postal Service | 1289 | C | PP |

On what basis is mail sorted before it is taken to the post office?

a. City

b. State

c. ZIP code

d. Size

....
35. | N9 | d | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

What does a red sticker on the lower left corner of sorted mail mean?

a. State sort

b. Same city sort

c. 3-digit sort

d. 5-digit sort

....
36. | N9 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Bundles of sorted mail should be stacked and labeled by ZIP code.

a. **True**

b. **False**

....
37. | N10 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Mailing labels can be produced by ink jet printing.

a. True

b. False

....
38. | N10 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

The only advantage of automatically applying address labels is neatness.

a. True

b. False

....
39. | N10 | c | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What is the cost advantage of applying labels automatically?

a. They will be neater.

b. They will all be in the same place.

c. They will go on faster.

d. They will all be the same size.

....
40. | N10 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

When applying labels manually, it is necessary to be certain they are attached firmly.

a. True

b. False

....
41. | N11 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

A packing slip should be included in each package that is mailed.

a. True

b. False

....
42. | N11 | c | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Which is NOT included in a packing slip?

a. Sender's name

b. Recipient's name

c. Cost

d. Date

....
43. | N11 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Stacks of letters need only to be rubber-banded one way before mailing.

a. True

b. False

....
44. | N11 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

For a mailing, items for mixed states should be in one stack.

a. True

b. False

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....

45. | N12 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

The customer should sign a receipt acknowledging delivery of a package.

a. True

b. False

....

46. | N12 | c | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

Which information is NOT included on a delivery receipt?

a. Date

b. Purchase order number

c. Cost

d. Number of pieces

....

47. | N12 | a | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

A delivery receipt should state whether full or partial delivery was made.

a. True

b. False

....

48. | N12 | b | IML | 1289 | C | PP |

A packing slip should be used as a delivery receipt.

a. True

b. False

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....

1. | 01 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What does crash numbering refer to?

a. Numbering multiple sheets of carbonless paper

b. Too much impressing

c. Undesirable procedure not commonly used

d. Unique procedure requiring special material

....

2. | 01 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Reverse numbering prints the largest number on the last sheet printed.

a. True

b. False

....

3. | 01 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

A skip numbering machine allows more than one different number on a sheet.

a. True

b. False

....

4. | 01 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

One major advantage of reverse numbering machines is that the smallest number will be on top.

a. True

b. False

....

5. | O2 | b | IML | 1289 | C | CR |

Die cutting cannot be done on an offset press.

a. True

b. False

....

6. | O2 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW |

Dies can be made in any shape.

a. True

b. False

....

7. | O2 | a | IML | 1289 | C | DW |

Die cutting is a common post-press operation.

a. True

b. False

....

8. | O2, O3 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

During die cutting, the stripper removes waste paper.

a. True

b. False

....

9. | 02, 03 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Die cutting is NOT a dangerous operation.

a. True

b. False

....

10. | 02, 03 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Die cutting is usually done on specialty equipment or a platen press.

a. True

b. False

....

11. | 02, 03 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Die cutting is the process of cutting irregular shapes in paper.

a. True

b. False

....

12. | 04 | c | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Which is NOT part of a laminating machine?

a. Roll of clear film

b. Fume exhaust tunnel

c. Vacuum head

d. Heating drum

....

13. | 04 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

One advantage of laminating is that it protects the copy from tampering.

a. True

b. False

....

14. | 04 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Laminated copy is sealed in cello.

a. True

b. False

....

15. | 04 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

What is the chief purpose of laminating?

a. Safer handling

b. Prolongs paper's life

c. Less expensive than wrapping

d. Time-saving

Field	Contents	Field	Contents
1	Unique item number	5	Date (MMYY)
2	Duty area and task number (Mo. competency profile)	6	Learning domain (Cognitive, Affective, Psychomotor)
3	Letter of correct answer	7	Writer(s)/reviewer(s)
[illegible]	Source (author, year of publication)	8	Accompanying artwork (ART)

....
16. | 05 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

Preventive maintenance should be performed on all equipment.

a. True

b. False

....
17. | 05 | a | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

A log of preventive maintenance for each piece of equipment is essential.

a. True

b. False

....
18. | 05 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

It is unnecessary to schedule down-time for preventive maintenance.

a. True

b. False

....
19. | 05 | b | IML | 1289 | C | SG and PP |

It is NOT possible to over-oil during preventive maintenance.

a. True

b. False